Millions United in One
Iron Will for Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

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TWO ENEMY BATTLESHIPS, THREE CRUISERS ARE SUNK IN NEW SOLOMONS ATTACK

Fleet Surprised in Waters Off Rennel Island Annihilated in Night-Day Attacks by Planes Of Imperial Navy---One Other Battleship And Cruiser Damaged---Three Planes Downed

The brilliant air arm of the Imperial Japanese Navy again dealt a smashing blow on enemy sea hopes on January 29, when a squadron of their warships was discovered and annihilated in waters off Rennel Island in the Solomons group. Latest reports as announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 10 a.m. today reveal two enemy battleships and three cruisers sunk, one battleship and one cruiser damaged and three planes shot down in the battle.

The announcement by the Imperial Headquarters follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 10 a.m., February 1.—Imperial Navy Air Force discovered a strong enemy naval unit in waters east of Rennel Island of the Solomons on January 29, and despite bad weather caught the enemy in the area north of the island and made a surprise attack as dusk approached and inflicted severe damages on the fleet.

Receiving our attack, the enemy ships turned about and tried to escape southward, but again on the following day, Japanese Naval Air Units attacked the enemy fleet in daylight and inflicted serious damages, completely destroying the enemy attempt at a counter attack.

The battle results and our damages, known up to the date are as follows:

Results: 2 battleships sunk
3 cruisers sunk
1 battleship damaged
1 cruiser damaged
3 fighter planes shot down
Our damages: 7 planes self-destroyed
3 planes not yet returned.
Note: This battle is called the Battle off Rennel Island.

Enemy Losses Gigantic

With the announcement of the glorious results of the Battle of Rennel Island, the total damage inflicted on enemy naval forces since the first Battle of the Solomons, or from August 7, last year, to January 30, reached 10 battleships, 8 aircraft carriers, 40 cruisers, and 36 destroyers, making a total of 132 warships. The enemy planes shot down total more than 907.

Details of the damages caused to the enemy naval strength in the past battles in the Solomons area are as follows:

	Sunk	Seriously damaged	Damaged	Total
Battleship	6	1	3	10
Aircraft carrier	4	2	2	8
Cruisers	34	5	1	40
Destroyers	21	7	8	36
Submarines	9	1	—	10
Mine sweepers	1	1	—	2
Unknown type, warships	—	—	3	3
Transports	17	6	—	23
Total	92	23	17	132

In the same period, our damages are: one battleship sunk, 41 other warships sunk or damaged, 234 planes self-destroyed or not returned, and 31 planes severely damaged.

In News Spotlight

Admiral Pratt Warns U.S. People Of Japanese Bravery and Power

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 29.—Admiral William D. Pratt, former Chief of United States Naval Operations, has contributed an article entitled "A warning about the Japanese People" in a recent issue of Newsweek. In the course of the article Admiral Pratt writes:

"It is erroneous to form an excessively low estimate of the Japanese people. There is nothing to warrant us in expecting to win the present war in a simple and easy manner. The most noteworthy fact which has emerged from the series of battles fought in the war is that the Japanese are brave beyond imagination. As has already been pointed out by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, the War of the Pacific is bound to be a protracted affair.

"We can but be in wonderment at the character of the Japanese people. It is easy to see that this wonderful character will play an extremely important part in the long-term war before us. Thanks to the military results which have been achieved by the Japanese Forces their leaders have secured possession of almost inexhaustible resources. There is no doubt that they are planning a long-term war, believing in the theory that time is with their country and they will be in a more and more advantageous position.

"In the Russo-Japanese War Japan planned to end the fighting swiftly. It is almost clear that in the present war the military leaders of Japan are working out plans for a long-term struggle, basing them on the results of a very careful comparative study of the character, the ways of thinking, and resources of key materials of the American and Japanese peoples.

"The people of America appear to have been liked by the Japanese better than other peoples. But the Japanese find it extremely difficult to forget about what was done to them by other peoples. The prestige of the Japanese suffered as the result of the Immigration Law of 1924. They never will forgive the Americans for the blow to their pride as a nation which was dealt them by the enactment of the Immigration Law."

Press Comments

Monday, February 1
ASAHI—High-Spirited Germany
MAINICHI—Road to New Order

High-Spirited Germany

ASAHI—Germany on January 30 welcomed the 10th anniversary of the coming into power of the National Socialist Government. We are happy to offer our deepest congratulations to the German leaders as well as to the German people and simultaneously, are pleased to learn from Field-Marshal Goering himself of the unshakable determination with which the Germans are prepared to prosecute this war.

It has been customary for Reichsfuehrer Hitler on the occasion of this anniversary to deliver an address to the German nationals in connection with the administrative policy and solicit their renewed determination. This year, however, the speech was delivered by Field-Marshal Goering in his stead as in the case of November 8, 1941.

This apparently is because the Chancellor is absorbed in mapping out strategy against the Soviet Union. It goes without saying, however, that Field-Marshal Goering, from the standpoint of a German leader on the one hand, and from that of a national on the other, has clarified the German intention in reassuring terms. This is sufficient to bolster the morale of the Axis camp.

Field-Marshal Goering acknowledged the fact that the Red forces are launching desperate counter-attacks but at the same time, he stated his confidence that the German forces can stand the Soviet offensive, and moreover, can smash them eventually.

That is to say, he declared that necessary steps have already been taken to strengthen the German resistance during this winter, the months which are much to the advantage of the Red army. He also promised that with the advent of spring, an offensive larger in scale than the previous year will be launched on the foe. Furthermore, he declared that there is no other nation than Germany which can exterminate Communism, adding that Germany today is the guarantor of the destiny of the European nations. To think of the possibility of an agreement with Communism, he continued, is tantamount to sheer madness. "The question is," he declared, "whether the German nationals will be exterminated or the future will be the German people's."

Thus, he clarified the German policy against the Soviet Union and moreover, explained the German plans of reprisals against Britain following the completion of the first stage of war with the Red Government.

It is well imaginable that the Anglo-American camp is clapping their hands in joy in learning of the positive offensive taken by the Soviet Union, but even the United States and Britain must know the real aspect of war now raging between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Field-Marshal Goering indicated his strong volition and definite faith for victory by declaring that the "God of Fate does not give great victory without great sacrifice." The Soviet fighting spirit must be recognized, but the German fighting spirit and strength are even more stronger and greater.

Consequently, it is only natural that the God of Fate will see to it that, with the progress in war between Germany and the Soviet Union, the events turn favorable for the former, the country which as Field-Marshal Goering puts it has "paid a great sacrifice." Much can also be expected in the construction of the new order in Europe by Germany and Italy.

(Continued on Page 2)

Tojo's Declaration Confirms Faith In Japan's Sincerity, Says Prasad

Domei

RANGOON, January 29.—The promise made by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in his speech before the Japanese Diet that Japan will extend independence to Burma in the course of this year has not only confirmed the faith of the Indian people in the sincerity of Japan, but has also proved to them that Japan's actions are fundamentally different from the empty gestures of Britain, declared Baleshawar Prasad, President of the Indian Independence League of Burma, in an exclusive interview with a Domei correspondent at his residence here.

Baleshawar Prasad declared that Burma, freed by Japan from the shackles of British misrule, is destined because of its rich natural resources to become a powerful state.

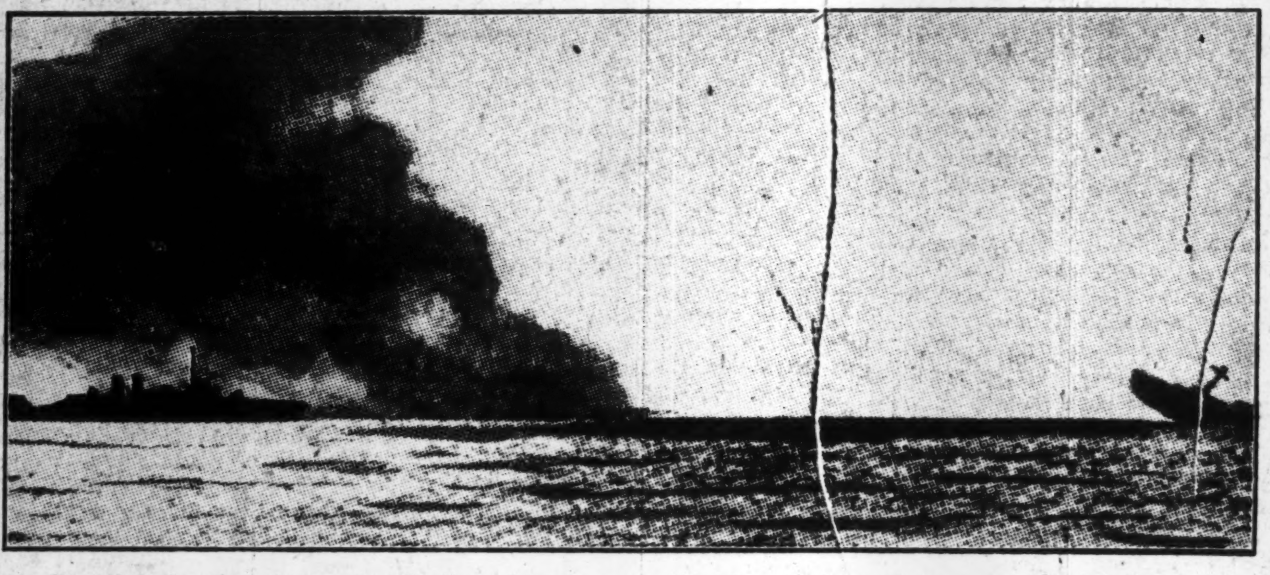
Referring to the great drive to restore India to the Indians, he stated that General Tojo's speech marks the turning point of the anti-British campaign in India, and predicted that the movement will be greatly intensified in the future. He said that the promise to give independence to Burma and the Premier's statement that India has already gained spiritual independence will not only act as a powerful driving force to the Indians now engaged in the independence movement, but will also have a far-reaching effect on the pro-British elements in India. It is quite possible, he said, that the latter elements may join the anti-British camp.

Discussing the present British domination of India, the Indian nationalist pointed out that the British raj has always been more imperialistic and dictatorial than any other regime in the world, despite the fact that Britain has always chanted paens of praise to democracy. The people of India are fully aware of the British hypocrisy, he asserted, adding that the anti-British policy of the Indian National Congress is a manifestation of the Indian people's complete lack of faith in the fine promises and proclamation made by Britain.

Premier Tojo's declaration to the people of Burma has dispelled completely whatever doubts regarding Japan's actions which the people of India and the Indian National Congress might have had in the past, he stressed.

Bearing in mind the warm sympathy of Japan toward India, it is the duty of all Indians outside of India to take all available means to let the Indians in the motherland know of the sincerity, the great ideals behind Japan's fight against the United States and Britain, he concluded.

Another Enemy Ship Meets Doom



Revealed in the above reproduction from a British magazine is another tragedy that hit the United States navy recently in Pacific waters. Seen at right is an auxiliary vessel just before plunging to its watery grave after being hit by Japanese missiles. At center left can be seen the smoke and flame of burning oil from the doomed ship.

(Passed by Navy Ministry)

CHILE ISOLATES LEGATION STAFF

Yamagata, 26 Other Japanese, Strictly Held at Santiago

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, January 30.—Minister Kiyoshi Yamagata and 26 members of the Japanese Legation at Santiago were placed under detention in the Legation quarters by the Chilean Government today. They have been entirely cut off from telephonic and other communications with the outside, and are not allowed outdoors. Cavalry troops are on duty outside the Legation.

The Chilean Government has also suspended, for the present, permission for naturalization of Japanese, German and Italian residents in the country.

U.S. Envoy Sees Rios

Claude Bowers, United States Ambassador to Chile, conferred with President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile yesterday Domei also reports. It is believed that the conference related to matters respecting the coast of Chile.

The Chilean Government has ordered the suspension of announcement of weather forecasts on the ground that they may benefit Axis Powers.

MOULMEIN FALL FETED WITH PARADES, MOVIES

1st Anniversary Observed By Appreciative Burmese

Domei

RANGOON, January 31.—The first anniversary of the fall of Moulmein was celebrated fittingly today under the auspices of the propaganda section of the Japanese Military Administration and the Burma Administrative Organ in Moulmein with flag parades, track meets, movie shows and other forms of celebration.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's speech in the Diet on January 28 concerning the independence of Burma brightened the hopes of the masses who are showing appreciation to Japan.

Eden May Visit Washington

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 31.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has decided to visit Washington during the coming spring to confer with the American authorities on various political and economic problems pending between the two countries, London reports to Swedish newspapers stated today.

U.S.-British Troops Clash at Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—A collision took place between British and American troops at Gibraltar recently with one British soldier killed and several injured on both sides, it is reported from London.

Since the landing of United States troops at Gibraltar, clashes between British and American soldiers have constantly occurred, and commanding officers are reported to be at a loss to find means of stopping these conflicts.

SCUTTLED FLOATING DOCK IN SHONAN IS SALVAGED

5,000-Ton Structure Successfully Raised

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHONAN, January 30.—Another brilliant victory crowned Japan's superb salvaging technique on January 29 when the 5,000-ton floating dock scuttled in Keppel Harbor here was successfully refloated.

Before the outbreak of the war, there were two much vaunted floating docks, one 50,000 tons and the other 5,000 tons, along the coast of Shonanto. Immediately, however, before the occupation of this fortified island by the Imperial Forces in February last year, both of them had been scuttled by the enemy.

The Imperial Navy Units started investigations of the exploded parts of these docks and commenced salvage work of the 5,000-ton dock in Keppel Harbor last fall.

Their vigorous activities resulted in the successful refloating of the dock on January 29 and repair works have already been started.

In the meantime, another group of engineers and divers is now examining the other dock. With the completion of investigations, salvage works on this colossal dock will shortly be started.

Lin Ends Canton Visit

Domei

CANTON, January 31.—Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, who had been in this city since January 26 for the purpose of clarifying the significance of China's entry into the war and exalting the morale of the Chinese people under wartime conditions, left here by air for Nanking at 9 a.m. today.

Kerr to Return to Moscow

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr to the Soviet Union who has been conferring with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in London since the latter part of November has decided to return shortly to Moscow, it is reported from London.

MORE ENEMIES JOIN NANKING

Guerilla Unit Chief Voluntarily Gives Up Resistance Efforts

Domei

TSINGTAO, January 31.—Following closely on the heels of the recent return of General Wu Hua-wen into the Nanking camp, Battalion Commander Wang Wen-yi of the guerrilla forces of the Chungking army in the Shantung and Kiangsu war zones voluntarily surrendered to a Japanese Unit on January 28 with 118 officers and men under his command to join the forces of the National Government of China, it was revealed here yesterday.

Although Commander Wang has long been engaged in anti-Japanese campaigns under Commander-in-Chief Yu Hsueh-chung, he finally realized the folly of Chungking's futile resistance and willingly submitted his force to the Nanking Government.

Guerillas Wiped Out

Domei

TSINGTAO, January 30.—The Japanese Hikiji and Kamizuma units which opened punitive operations at dawn on January 28 against guerilla forces of the 113th Division of the Chungking 51st Army infesting the border areas of Chu-hsien and Yi Shui-hsien in Shantung Province, annihilated the main body of the enemy forces in the Hwang Feng-ho district.

The enemy left 154 bodies on the field of battle while 161 were taken prisoner. Booty consisted of 89 rifles with 495 rounds af ammunition, 53 hand-grenades, six revolvers, as well as other equipment.

More British Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—German submarines sank nine British cargo ships, totalling 45,000 tons in the North Atlantic; Mediterranean and Arctic Oceans, it is announced by the German High Command at noon today. Thus the total sinking of enemy ships during the month of January has reached about 500,000 tons, as up to January 27 the total was 450,000 tons.

Ambrosi Succeeds Cavallero

Domei

ROME, January 31.—Marshal Count Ugo Cavallero, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army, was relieved of his post and General Vittorio Ambrosi, Chief of Staff, was appointed his successor, the Italian Government announced this afternoon at 1 p.m.

DIET WILL HEAR REPORT ON WAR

Tojo, Shimada to Give Detailed News Regarding Vital Developments

With reports on the current war situation given by both the War and Navy Ministers, today's session of the Imperial Diet showed its real worth as a decisive war legislature. At the outset of the plenary session of the House of Peers which opened at 10 a.m., Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in the capacity of War Minister and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada asked the President's permission to report in detail on the current war situation on land and sea, respectively.

These reports will be duplicated at the plenary session in the House of Representatives which opened from 1 p.m.

The special committees of both Houses, now deliberating on practically all the bills submitted by the Government, are fully displaying cooperative and constructive spirit with which they are intent on uniting with the Government in the building up of the most effective measures conducive to final war victory. To all appearances, the parliamentary proceedings are centered on the consolidation of the nation's fighting power to a superb degree.

Immediately after the war reports by the War and Navy Ministers at the House of Peers, a few leading members interpellated the Government on matters relative to thought problems, administration and promotion of scientific technique. The interpellators included Dr. Takuo Godo (Kenkyukai), Tsurukichi Maruyama (Dowakai) and Ryuichiro Nagaoka (Kenkyukai).

At the House of Representatives, which sat in full session from 1 p.m. the War and Navy Ministers' re-

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4 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK OFF ALGERIA BY ITALIANS

Germans Add 5 More Attacking Same Convoy

Domei

ROME, January 31.—The Italian High Command made the following announcement yesterday:—

1. Skirmishes were fought west of Tripolitania, while the Axis forces have strengthened their positions at Tunisia.

2. A formation of Italian torpedo planes attacked a strongly convoyed enemy fleet in waters between Algiers and Bourgie, and in spite of severe anti-aircraft gunfire of the enemy warships succeeded in sinking two middle type steamers, one large type steamer and one destroyer.

Following the Italian air formation, a German air squadron attacked the same convoy, sinking three vessels with a total tonnage of 14,000 tons and two destroyers, besides inflicting severe damages on another cargo boat of 4,000 tons type and another destroyer.

3. Early Saturday morning, a British air formation of eight planes raided Messina in Sicily but it was immediately repulsed with two planes brought down by the defense air unit. The Italian air forces also shot down six other enemy planes in air combats fought above Le Valetta and other places.

Morishima for Tokyo

Domei

KUIBISHEV, January 30.—Goro Morishima, Japanese Minister to the Soviet Union, left here this morning for Japan in order to confer with the Tokyo Government.

The Japanese envoy, who was accompanied by Naosuke Komuro, secretary to the Japanese Embassy, is expected to arrive in Japan about February 26.

Speaks at Meeting

Reich Envoy Stahmer

Huge Rally Held Here By German Residents

The German residents of Tokyo, under the auspices of the German Embassy, held a mass meeting at the Sangyo Kaikan on Saturday to commemorate Chancellor Hitler's ascendancy to power ten years ago.

The event was attended by more than 500 people including Major-General Eugen Ott, former German Ambassador to Tokyo, and Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, newly-appointed German Ambassador.

The meeting opened with the singing of the German national anthem and the National Socialist Party song.

Former Ambassador Ott spoke on the theme of the tenth anniversary and wished success to his successor. Dr. Stahmer then responded, declaring his resolution to exert his utmost and asking for a similar determination by the German residents.

Ecuador Severs Vichy Ties

Domei

VICHY, January 30.—The Government of Ecuador announced today the severance of diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government, and also ordered the French Minister to Ecuador to leave the country immediately.

More Administrators Seen For Naval Corps in South

A large-scale increase in the administration personnel attached to the Special Naval Corps in the Southern Regions has been decided by naval authorities in order to meet the rapid progress of construction work in the Japanese-occupied areas. The revised Ordinance to this effect was promulgated today in the official gazette, states Domei.

According to the official gazette, chief administrators attached to the Special Naval Corps in the Southern Regions will be increased from 15 to 38, naval administrators from 144 to 1,115, and naval engineers from 177 to 570.

Award Ceremony Slated

Domei

HOWHO, January 31.—The ceremony of awarding the decorations which His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has been pleased to confer on 131 officers of the Mongolian Army, including General Li Shou-hsin, Commander-in-Chief of the Mongolian Army, for their distinguished military services rendered in the China Affair, will be held on February 10, the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the Mongolian Army at Howho, formerly Kweihwacheng, Suiyuan Province.

SHONAN FETES EPOCHAL DAY

Anniversary of Fall Of Johore Bharu Celebrated January 31

Domei

SHONAN, January 31.—The first anniversary today of the fall of Johore Bharu, facing Shonan across the Johore Straits and signifying the fall of the whole Malay Peninsula, was observed with numerous appropriate ceremonies in the city.

Worshippers proceeded from early in the morning to the graves of the Japanese war dead who fell in the fighting while Rising Sun flags decorated the front of every residence in the city.

Outstanding among the memorial functions was a rally commemorating the fall of the Malay Peninsula sponsored by the Johore State Government in the Johore Bharu Yamato Theater when Chinese, Indian, and Malai representatives vowed to exert their full efforts to cooperate with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia and in building up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Major-General Masakichi Itami, governor of Johore State, was especially pleased to grant Domei an interview on this day, in which he highly praised the valor of the Japanese troops which made possible the liberation of the Malay Peninsula from British tyranny.

"There are still bullet-marks left on the tower of the State Government building, which I hope to leave forever as a silent testimony to all those who may come here," the governor stated.

Major-General Itami, furthermore, praised the local residents for voluntarily keeping the graves of the Japanese heroes clean, and especially expressed gratitude for the sincere cooperation accorded by the Sultan of Johore Bharu.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Road to New Order

MAINICHI—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, at the outset of the reopened session of the Diet, stressed the fact that in the Southern Regions which are at present under Japanese military administration all the peoples are now promptly showing their sincere cooperation toward the work of new construction. This indeed is a marvel of the century, and must at the same time also be said to indicate a historic turn in the affairs of Greater East Asia which has been realized surpassing the imagination of all people.

The Imperial Forces, only in a little more than a year since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, have swept completely the aggressive force of America, Britain and the Netherlands from the extensive areas of Greater East Asia. This indicates the unprecedented great war achievements scored in the annals of world wars. Again, the very fact that Japan, on the other hand, is steadily making giant strides in the construction of a new order in this part of the globe may well be said to be indicating a rare fact in the history of world wars.

Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani stated in the Diet: "Japan will reject and eliminate the oppression exerted by the Anglo-American selfish world-domination structure and intends to establish a new order based on the morality of the righteous finding their right places to exist." This indeed is the war aim cherished by the Empire of Japan, and this Empire in fact is steadily materializing this lofty ideal of the war throughout the areas of Greater East Asia.

Prime Minister Tojo in the Diet on January 28 stated: "Japan, at the latest within the current year, will recognize the construction of the Burma State in the area which is at present being placed under the jurisdiction of the Burmese Administrative Organ." This statement by the Prime Minister must be said to have symbolized vividly the aim of the War of Greater East Asia, particularly the positive construction phases of the War.

The Imperial Forces, in a very brief period, have completed the great work of placing Burma under their military control, and Japan is now trying to grant Burma the honor of independence which the Burmese have wanted for many years, at the latest within the current year. This will show a striking contrast to the vicious tyrannical policy of Britain, the enemy, who in the last one century has grabbed Burma and was trying further to place that nation under her permanent serfdom. This again must be said to have endorsed by actual fact the fair and just policy of Japan to cause all peoples of the world each to find its proper place. It is thus only natural that the Burmese people, facing as they do this hopeful prospect of securing "Burma for the Burmese," should have renewed their gratitude and inspiration felt over the enforcement of this policy of Japan and have pledged their readiness to respond to this Japanese kindness by sacrificing all their lives and property.

And the greatest cause of Burma having succeeded in grasping this opportunity of making its rebirth is to be found in its all-round cooperation offered to the Imperial Forces by understanding the war aim of Japan. The people of India, which lies near Burma, should correctly and promptly understand what Burma's rebirth and the Burmese cooperation to Japan signify. If the Indians want to break the shackles of tyrannical Britain and realize "India for the Indians," they must not hesitate or shrink but endeavor to drive out British influence.

Prime Minister Tojo stated that the independence of the Philippines will be possible to be realized at an early opportunity if further positive cooperation is assured. In other words, should the entire people of the Philippines understand the real intention of Japan, and manifest all-out cooperation with Japan, and effect a total elimination of the remnant American soldiers or rebels, then the independence of the Philippines could be secured.

Our Empire is seeking to pursue all the administrative policies strictly on the basis of morality and is actually making large strides in the construction program. All the races in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should further enhance their reliance on this righteous attitude of our country and should strengthen their cooperation with us.

'Arigato-San' Unit Adds to Brilliant Record In Smashing Night Attack Against Calcutta

The "Arigato-san" Unit, a group of Japanese War Eagles led by Commander Kanzo Hide, added another mark to their brilliant record when they swooped down on the enemy stronghold of Calcutta to blast military objectives with unerring accuracy on January 19, sweeping aside all enemy resistance with bold daring, reports an Asahi war correspondent who accompanied the unit on that raid.

His account follows.

"Sudden excitement filled the air, for the War Eagles had received orders to attack Calcutta. Everyone was shouting 'Good!' 'Thanks!' 'Arigato-san!' Known for their traditional habit of expressing their gratitude for attack orders with 'Arigato-san!', the Hide Unit had been dubbed with the name of 'Arigato-san' Unit.

"Full of courage and valor, the unit took off heading for the Bay of Bengal and Calcutta. As we flew in the nocturnal darkness, the exhaust from our comrade planes flared with a purplish glow momentarily blinding our eyes.

"As we neared Calcutta, we were confronted by a large number of enemy planes, of which two attempted to attack our plane from the rear. It had been the common practice of the enemy to commence firing at a distance of some 1,000 meters, but that night, contrary to their usual habit, they did not fire, but rather followed us frantically in the darkness. Evidently they could not spot us. Luckily for us, the moon was reflecting against the glass windows of the enemy planes. We thus had the advantage of being able to see the enemy planes, remaining at the same time unseen. Presently, their guns began making a staccato clatter somewhere in the wrong direction.

"We had been flying for quite some time, but, as yet, not a single bullet had been discharged. We were still waiting for orders.

"Enemy planes suddenly soared into our formation only fifty meters away. Simultaneously, our planes commenced a steady stream of fire. Tracer bullets, leaving a bluish-white trail along its course, consistently found their marks. Flames began shooting from the enemy planes. Hanging momentarily in the air, they began falling headlong toward the earth, completely enveloped in fire.

"Smashing the enemy tactics, the 'Arigato-san' Unit sped toward its objective. Bombs fell in rapid succession, and the ground seemed to burst forth in vivid, roaring flames. Five columns of flames were spouting sky high, as we turned once again homeward."

LECTURE MEETING FETES JAPAN-THAI AGREEMENT

Many Notables Attend Meet at Hibiya Hall

In celebration of the Japanese-Thai Cultural Agreement concluded in October last year, the Japanese-Thai cultural lecture meeting was held Saturday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall under the joint sponsorship of the Society for International Cultural Relations, Nippon-Thailand Society and the International Students' Society with the support of the Foreign Ministry, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and the Information Board.

Following the opening address by Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, vice-president of the Society for International Cultural Relations, and the congratulatory addresses delivered by Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, and Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan respectively, Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, and Ken Yanagisawa, president of the Japan Cultural Institute in Bangkok, gave lectures on the cultural relations between Japan and Thailand.

The function was also featured by a xylophone solo rendered by Yoichi Hiraoka, noted player of the instrument.

Expenses in U.S. Soar

The average index number of the livelihood of the American people has shown a 90 per cent increase since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was announced by the United States Labor Department on January 29, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from Washington.

The above figure includes food, clothing, furniture, rent, electricity and other public utility expenses, but as compared with the average that existed at the outset of the European War in September 1939, the present figure shows a 21.1 per cent increase, it is revealed.

BRAZIL, U.S. AGREE ON SCHEME OF INVASION

Brazil's President Gives Hint of Plan to Press

Mainichi

ROME, January 30.—A certain plan was agreed upon between President Franklin Roosevelt and President Getulio Dornelles Vargas of Brazil at their recent conference at Natal, President Vargas revealed in a press conference immediately upon his return to Rio de Janeiro, according to a London Broadcast received here today.

The hint given by the Brazilian President is interpreted to endorse the report, that was circulated immediately after the Casablanca Conference, that the Portugese Islands would be temporarily occupied.

The pressure on Portugal by Britain and the United States will be further increased by the activity of Brazil. Thus pressed by three nations, the future attitude of Portugal should be closely watched.

With the participation of Brazil, there will be opened two routes from the American Continent to North Africa, that is, the northern route running via Azores and the Madeira Islands and the southern route from Natal to Morocco via Ferdinando de Noronha Island and the Cape Verde Islands.

Thus, it is observed that the Roosevelt-Vargas conference at Natal had discussed the route for the invasion of enemy territory from the American Continent.

Stopped at Trinidad

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 31.—The United States State Department announced yesterday that President Roosevelt stopped at Trinidad Island on his way home from Natal, and inspected military facilities there, it is reported from Washington.

Workers Are Commended For Long Years' Service

For their long and meritorious services in various industrial fields, 218 workers including Katsuji Shimojima of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Company and Mrs. Kii Emori of the Nippon Chemical Industrial Company were honored Thursday by the Metropolitan Police Board at the Gunjin Kaikan here, it was learned by Domei.

During the ceremony, Tadao Nishihiro, Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Board, representing Tokiji Yoshinaga, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, granted medals and letters of commendation to the 218 workers who had been selected from among more than 1,000 industrial workers recommended by the Nippon Industrial Service Association.

The ceremony was attended by many official and civilian dignitaries including representatives of Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister, and Hachisaburo Hirao, chairman of the Nippon Industrial Service Association.

It was also learned that 16 persons out of the recipients of the honors will be recommended to the Welfare Ministry to be honored by the Government.

In a press interview, Katsuji Shimojima who served in the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Company for 32 years said, "I am determined to continue working as vigorously as the younger workers."

Mrs. Emori expressed her determination to perform her duties at this time when all people, regardless of sex, should work to win the war.

SCHOOLING FUND FOR NEEDY SET

Plan to Aid Worthy Students Evolved By Diet Members

A plan to establish a large-scale scholarship fund system for the benefit of needy students has been mapped out by the League of Diet Members for the Promotion of National Education and will be submitted to the current session of the Diet, reports the Asahi.

The plan has been formed in view of the fact that 90 per cent of the 2,500,000 annual graduates of national schools, among whom are many intelligent pupils, cannot afford to enter schools of higher grades due to unfavorable economic conditions of their homes.

The members of the League of Diet Members for the Promotion of National Education, headed by Director Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, have conducted exhaustive investigations and mapped out the said plan to which they have also paid due considerations to avoid any tendency of inflation.

The system will be established mainly for the benefit of the sons of school teachers, policemen, low officials of the government and laborers in general.

According to the plans, the fund will be granted annually to 30,000 middle school students, 3,000 technical school students and 3,000 university students.

As for the appropriations, ¥13,000,000 will be issued during the first year of the plan and ¥1,280,000,000 during the third year.

The 3,000 specially selected students of middle schools are each to have an annual scholarship fund of ¥300 at the highest, those of technical schools ¥600 and university students will each have a subsidy of ¥600 during the course of higher schools or preparatory colleges of universities and ¥800 during the regular university course.

The fund thus granted will have to be returned to the Government during the term of 30 years starting five years after graduation from the respective educational institutions.

The system will also be applied to foreign students of the Greater East Asiatic Area studying in Japan. The Education Ministry and other authorities concerned are now making deliberations over the plan.

In conjunction with this design, the said League of Diet Members is also planning to establish savings and trust funds exclusively for education.

Central Cotton Organ To Be Created in Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 29.—In order to act as the basic organ in realization of the five-year plan to increase cotton production in Java, the Java Cotton Planting Association will be established here, it was learned today.

The new Association will carry out cotton planting experiments in Java, supply needed materials for the growing of cotton, as well as supervise cotton planting technique.

Preparation work is already progressing in cotton trial planting areas in the eastern districts of Java.

The new Association will be under the chairmanship of Takehiko Ishikawa, who is the present head of the Java Branch of the Japan Cotton Planting Association.

To Open More Schools

Domei

PENANG, January 28.—The Penang State authorities have decided to open four additional Japanese language night schools from February 8 in order to augment existing institutions which have been rendered inadequate by the growing interest in the Japanese language among the people of Penang.

The schools will admit male applicants between the ages of 15 and 45 and female students between the ages of 14 and 40. However, each of the four schools will be restricted to 250 students.

The lessons which will be given four times a week from 6 to 8 p.m. are mainly for those engaged in gainful occupations during the day as well as those who are unable to be admitted into the regular primary schools due to their advanced ages.

All Railway Bridges In Java Now Repaired

Domei

BANDOENG, January 30.—A ceremony marking the reconstruction of the 150-meter Klepandjen bridge on the Malang-Naebroek railway line in eastern Java will be held on February 1, it was learned here today.

With the reconstruction of the above bridges all of the railway bridges in Java have been repaired.

It was further disclosed that for two days on February 1 and 2, the Board of Land Transportation of the Military Administration will sponsor a liaison conference of the traffic managers of Eastern, Central and Western Java for the discussion of the reorganization of railway operation, disposition of personnel and other important maters relative to strengthening of land transportation in Java.

Sports News

350 YOUTHS PARTICIPATE IN KENDO, JUDO TOURNEY

Boys of 57 Middle Schools Vied for Honors Sunday

Participated in by 350 youths from 57 middle schools of Tokyo, a kendo and judo tourney was held Sunday at the Dai Ichi Middle School grounds.

Classified into five divisions, the students vied for individual and team honors.

The results follow:

Kendo

Class A: Won by Dai Ichi Fukagawa Technical.
„ B: Won by Shiba Commercial.
„ C: Won by Kojimachi Commercial.
„ D: Won by Kojimachi Commercial.
„ E: Won by Dai Ichi Middle School.

Judo

(Individual)

Class A: Won by Totsuki Nakagawa, Kamata Commercial.
„ B: Won by Toshiko Sato, Dai Ichi Middle.
„ C: Won by Masao Takata, Dai Ichi Middle.
„ D: Won by Tetsuo Ohno, Dai Ni Middle.
„ E: Won by Kanji Yamamoto, Dai Ichi Middle.

PRIZE WINNING SWIMMERS FOR 1942 ARE SELECTED

Fumi Hatano Ranks First In Women's Division

The swimming department of the Nippon Students Physical Culture Society has just announced its selection of the recipients for the society's swimming prizes for the year 1942 as follows:

MEN'S DIVISION

Class A: Recipients were not selected.

Class B: Shuichi Murayama, 400-m. free style, 4:52.0; 800-m. free style, 10:10.8; Kunio Tsuda, 400-m free style, 4:53.4; Sadao Takeuchi, 800-m. free style, 10:16.0; 1,500-m. free style, 19:39.8; Koichi Sakai, 800-m. free style, 10:16.4; 1,500-m. free style, 19:37.2; Tomikatsu Amano, 1,500-m. free style, 19:35.4; Kiichi Yoshida, 100-m. back stroke, 1:08.8; Toshihiro Taniguchi, 100-m. back stroke, 1:09.4; Seiichiro Oura, 200-m. breast stroke, 2:46.6; Shigekazu Suzuki, 200-m. breast stroke, 2:48.0.

Class C: Takeji Honda and 52 others.

WOMEN'S DIVISION

Class A: Fumi Hatano, 400-m. free style, 5:40.0.

Class B: Hiroko Takimoto, 400-m. free style, 5:54.2; Keiko Arai, 400-m. free style, 5:54.8; Mieko Asai, 100-m. back stroke, 1:26.2; Shitoko Kanamori, 100-m. back stroke, 1:26.8.

Class C: Aiko Kato, and 32 others.

Boxing at Kokugikan

Isamu Kongo, pride of the Toyo Club, defeated Takeshi Kaido, Tokyo Club on points Saturday, in the main 10-round event of a boxing card held at the Kokugikan amphitheater at Ryogoku.

In another ten-round bout, Kid Soda and Kid Kaneda fought to an exciting draw. The semi-final eight-round bout went to Kid Fukuda by a decision over Tadashi Nakamura of the Tokyo Club.

Diet Will Hear Report on War

(Continued From Page 1)

ports on the war situation will be followed by the interpellations by Tatsunosuke Yamazaki who will question the Government on general administrative policies. It is to be noted that this will be the first regular interpellation to be made at the plenary session of the House since the reopening of the Diet last Thursday.

Control of Enemy Property

A Special Accounts Law of Special Property to control enemy properties confiscated or brought under Japanese control on the Continent and in the Southern operational areas has been submitted to the current session of the Diet for approval by the Government.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya made an explanation of the budget for the disposal of special property at the budgetary meeting of the Lower House Sunday.

For controlling of enemy properties, a sum of ¥100,000,000 will be appropriated from the supplementary budget of the general accounts for the 1942-43 fiscal year which has been submitted to the present Diet session. As occasion demands, appropriations will be issued from the general accounts hereafter.

The same special fund will be used to purchase enemy properties. These properties will be managed through selling, commission and administration and the funds to be raised from these means will be put in the revenue of special account.

The funds necessary for the disposal of enemy properties will be appropriated from the same special account.

The estimated revenue to be raised from this administration during the coming one year is expected to reach ¥599,000,000 and the expenditure, ¥16,000,000, the balance being ¥583,000,000.

U.S. Reveals Aid Figures; Soviet Got Biggest Share

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 30.—The aid given by the United States to the Soviet Union and Chungking during the past one year was announced at yesterday's session of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, it is reported from Washington.

Since the Lease-Lend Law was applied to the Soviet Union in October, 1941, the total amount of goods supplied to the Soviet Union up to the end of November, last year, reached $1,125,000,000. Supplies sent to the Soviet Union included 2,600 airplanes, 3,200 tanks, and 81,000 trucks, gun-carriages and other vehicles. Under the Lease-Lend Law, the United States sent the largest number of airplanes to the Soviet Union, and also the number of tanks shipped to the Soviets far surpassed the quantity sent to any other anti-Axis nation. In the same period, England also sent to the Soviet Union more than 2,000 airplanes and 2,600 tanks, it was also revealed.

The amount of supplies from the United States to Chungking had greatly declined since the occupation of the Burma Road by the Japanese Forces, but supplies are now being sent by air from India, the Lease-Lend authorities announced at the committee session.

Germany Issues Law To Increase Manpower

Domei

BERLIN, January 28.—The German Government, which so far had refrained from mobilizing women for State requirements, today announced new regulations for requisitioning of manpower inclusive of women, under the name of Dr. Fritz Sarker, Director of Manpower Resources.

According to the new ruling, all men from the age of 16 to 65, and all women from 17 to 45, will be called by the State to engage in work related to national defense. The requisition will be made, based on the investigation of the labor bureau.

The exceptions to the present rule are: (1) men and women now engaged for more than 48 hours a week in important wartime productions; (2) men and women engaged in agriculture as their regular occupation; (3) owners of companies using more than five workers; (4) those attending the State-authorized schools; and (5) women with families and those protecting more than two children under the age of five.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS FOR FEBRUARY 11 DECIDED

Tokyo to Stage Various Events to Mark Day

With Kigensetsu, or Empire Day, marking the 2,603rd anniversary of the founding of the Empire to be observed throughout Japan on February 11 for the second time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Empire Day Society has decided on elaborate programs for the enhancement of national spirit.

Various events will be held in Tokyo on the auspicious day under the auspices of the Empire Day Society, supported by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tokyo Municipality and the Metropolitan Police Board, and will be participated in by over 100,000 persons representing the Ex-Soldiers Association, universities, Young Men's Associations and others.

Gathering at seven places in the City, including Ueno Park, at 1 p.m. on February 11, the participants will march toward the Imperial Plaza through the main thoroughfares, and pay homage to His Majesty the Emperor.

German Army Active

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—The German High Command has announced today that the German army fighting to the south of Lake Ladoga has destroyed 42 tanks of the Soviet army, while the German air force in a recent air raid on Port Bone shot down 15 enemy planes, besides inflicting heavy damage on three enemy transports.

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Seven Ships Launched

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 30.—According to a Washington message, the Maritime Affairs Board announced on Friday that seven vessels were launched that day at various American dockyards, including five 10,500-ton free-type cargo boats, one mine-sweeper, and one ordinary type cargo boat.

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MANCHOU EMPEROR EXHORTS NATIONALS IN SPECIAL MESSAGE

His Imperial Majesty Graciously Encourages People to Fight For Victory

GOVERNORS MEET

Provincial Administrators Urged to Carry on Their Successful Work

Domei

HSINKING, January 30.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, after graciously listening to reports on conditions in the provinces by the respective governors who are now attending the gubernatorial conference here, was pleased to grant a Message today to the people of Manchoukuo urging further efforts in consummating the current war to a successful conclusion.

Summoning the Director of the General Affairs Board, Rokuzo Takebe, and Minister of Economy, Yuan Chen-to to the Imperial Palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to advise them to communicate to the provincial governors His Imperial Majesty's Desire that all efforts of the country be concentrated on the war.

His Imperial Majesty's Message to the people also urged them to heighten their confidence in ultimate victory, increase production and make the country internally solid and impregnable, and thus bolster the morale of the soldiers at the front.

The Director of the General Affairs Board and the Minister of Economy without delay communicated the gracious Imperial Message to the provincial governors.

It is recalled that His Imperial Majesty recently discontinued construction work on a new Palace and contributed steel materials for the strengthening of the fighting power of Japan.

The Ministers of State and the provincial governors attending the gubernatorial conference then pledged to act in accordance with His Imperial Majesty's Wishes by making further efforts.

The gist of Mr. Takebe's report follows.,

"His Majesty the Emperor at 2 p.m. today invited to the Imperial Palace the Director of the General Affairs Board and the Minister of Economy and granted a Message, which His Imperial Majesty instructed me to convey to you provincial governors. It is desirable that you all will make efforts to meet His Imperial Majesty's Wishes by doing everything possible in your power.

"His Imperial Majesty, listening to reports of administrative conditions from you, is deeply satisfied to learn that thanks to the past one year's efforts, a satisfactory result has been seen in provincial administration.

"According to the Imperial Wishes, the people have to be guided to make them possess conviction similar to that possessed by the soldiers at the front and act according to national policy.

"National policy has to be enforced by every means for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the people have to be convinced of ultimate victory in the war and in the success of production increase plans.

"By exalting the national spirit and by making this country a citadel, we at the home front have to make the soldiers at the front free from anxiety of any kind.

"By faithfully acting in accordance with the Imperial Message, you provincial governors are requested to render services for the prosecution of the current war and for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"If possessed of an iron will, the ideal of this country will materialise without fail."

Hold Naval Meeting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 30.—A report from Rio de Janeiro says that Rear Admiral Jonas Ingram, commander of the South Atlantic Squadron of the U.S. navy had a three hours' conference Saturday with the Navy Minister of Brazil. They exchanged opinions concerning a most effective counter-measure against the activities of the German submarines, it is reported.

Fuehrer Hitler Names Erich Raeder Inspector-General of Reich Navy

New Commander-in-Chief of German Sea Forces Is Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Famous Submarine Tactician

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler has appointed Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, commander-in-chief of the Reich Navy, as Inspector-General of the Reich Navy, in recognition of his historic services to his Fatherland in reconstructing the new German Navy and in guiding the German Navy in its struggle for liberation, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei dated January 30.

The Fuehrer on January 30 summoned the Grand Admiral to his Headquarters and duly conferred on him the title of Inspector-General, thus making him his supreme adviser on naval affairs in accordance with the admiral's expressed wishes that he be relieved of his routine duties to attend to the higher naval politics.

At the same time, the Fuehrer promoted Admiral Karl Doenitz, commander of the Reich Submarine Fleet to the rank of Grand Admiral and to the post of commander-in-chief of the Reich Navy to succeed Grand Admiral Raeder.

The appointments were made on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the coming into power of the National Socialist Party. The supreme naval honor conferred on Grand Admiral Raeder was the reward of many brilliant achievements credited to him since October 1, 1929, when he was placed in command of the Reich Navy. The glorious struggle and victories of the Germany Navy will forever be identified with the name of Grand Admiral Raeder, comments the dispatch.

The Reich Navy has now been placed under the command of Grand Admiral Doenitz, who has ever been on the foremost sea front since the revival of the Reich Submarine Fleet under the National Socialist regime. Under his personal command, German submarines have carried out heroic actions unmatched in the annals of submarine warfare, never failing to inflict a crushing blow on the enemy on any occasion. Grand Admiral Doenitz embodies in his person, says the report, the indomitable spirit of the Reich Navy that has been nurtured since the outbreak of the European War. In his new, higher post, he is expected still to guide the fortunes of the Reich Submarine Fleet.

On his appointment to the command of the Reich Navy, the new Grand Admiral issued a proclamation to the Navy announcing the honor done him by the Fuehrer and thanking the officers and men of the Submarine Fleet for the loyalty and valor they have always shown under his leadership. He stated that he would continue to command the Reich Submarine Fleet.

"I ask of all the members of the Reich Navy implicit obedience and maximum courage and sacrifice," he declared. "We will fight on, under Fuehrer, until victory and peace are ours."

BURMESE JUBILANT OVER TOJO'S SPEECH

Thankin Kodamain, Patriot, Sees Long Dream of Independence Come True

Mainichi

RANGOON, January 29.—Perhaps the most jubilant of the Burmese people at the news of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Diet message assuring independence for Burma was a 67 year-old patriot, Thakin Kodamain, who has devoted his whole life to the independence movement, first as a newspaperman, then as a university professor and lastly as a member of the Thakin Party.

Since the time of the Third British-Burmese War, Mr. Kodamain has been consistently engaged in independence movements. It is, therefore, natural that he should have been overwhelmed with joy and excitement when he was informed that Prime Minister Tojo assured freedom for the Burmese,—freedom which this patriot had dreamed of for the past half a century and to which he has devoted almost all of his life.

When he received the joyful information at his residence in this city, Mr. Kodamain simply exclaimed. "Is that true?" and seemed unable to continue his remarks.

Dream Come True

"By virtue of Japan, all of what the Burmese people have dreamed of is going to be realized," he declared. "Our countrymen who had lost all joys except Buddhist festivals, for the first time are now able to entertain a lofty national consciousness.

"Now that I have experienced the supreme joy which I wanted ever since our last King was dethroned 57 years ago, I would gladly die at any moment."

Tears ran down his wrinkled cheeks as he gripped the correspondent's hand in excitement. The old patriot then pointed to a photograph on the wall. It was a commemorative picture of the last King of Burma posed in front of a pagoda surrounded by many British officers before he was deported from Mandalay in 1885.

At the time of this incident, Mr. Kodamain was only 10 years old. He entered a certain temple in Mandalay. The history of the First and Second Burmese-British Wars which was taught him by the priests at the temple had left a lasting impression in his mind and prompted him to join the anti-British movement.

Formerly a Newspaperman

"When the Reverend Mr. Ottaman came back from his tour of Japan and launched an independence campaign," the stated, "I was on the staff of an anti-British Burmese newspaper. I used to advocate independence of our country in the journal.

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO SPEECH CHECKS ENEMY PROPAGANDA

Indian Leaders in Rangoon and Manila Voice Determination To Fight Anglo-Saxons

Domei

RANGOON, January 29.—Observers here significantly noted the complete silence being maintained by the British radio in New Delhi and London since Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration that Burma will be granted independence this year.

Britain's mendacious propaganda directed against Burma ceased abruptly and there has been no mention of Prime Minister Tojo's message to the 81st session of the Diet in enemy broadcasts, observers asserted, adding that the Prime Minister's announcement may have surprised the enemy.

Indians Express Gratitude

Domei

MANILA, January 30.—Greatly moved by the speech of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo made at the outset of the Imperial Diet, representatives of the Philippine chapter of the Indian Independence League today called on the Japanese Military Administration here and expressed their gratitude of the sympathetic attitude of Japan toward the Indian independence campaign.

The representatives assured the Japanese Military Administration that they will exert their best efforts for realization of the independence of India.

Djakarta Hails Speech

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 29.—The speech of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo delivered yesterday before the Imperial Diet has given a significant impetus to the joint efforts of the Japanese Military Administration here as well as to the 50,000,000 Javanese in their construction of a reborn Java, according to well-informed quarters here.

Not to speak of the unanimous support of the Prime Minister's speech expressed by the Japanese authorities as well as Japanese residents who have witnessed, through their own experience, the fact that Japan has already established its invincible war basis, cries for further cooperation with Japan and more reliance on the leadership of Japan are being raised among the native inhabitants throughout the island who have been set entirely free from the shackles of exploitation and tyrannous administration by the former Dutch rule that lasted for a number of centuries, well-informed quarters concluded.

PREMIER TO APPEAR IN DIET TO CLARIFY GOVERNMENT BILLS

House of Representatives Has Busy Day Sunday Fingering Through Legislations

WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS

Tatsunosuke Yamazaki and Takuo Godo Selected to Make Interpellations

In expectation of the attendance at both houses of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo today, the Diet men were busily preparing themselves Sunday for the interpellations to be made in the houses. The House of Peers, however, had a quiet day on Sunday, for it has already finished deliberations on 39 bills, including the bill for the partial revision of the pension and annuity laws and other bills of importance.

The House of Representatives, meantime, is conducting a comprehensive study of 43 bills to be deliberated on in the house prior to the study of other bills. The house, therefore, had a busy day on Sunday, opening a plenary session of the Budget Committee, and heard detailed explanations from the Army and Navy authorities concerning the nature of the bills submitted by the Army and Navy Ministries.

At today's session, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki and Takuo Godo are expected to make interpellations on behalf of the House of Representatives and the House of Peers respectively from a cooperative and constructive standpoint.

In answer to the interpellations by Mr. Yamazaki and Mr. Godo, the Prime Minister will fully explain the policy of the Government. It is also expected, subject to his physical condition, that the Prime Minister will be present at the plenary session of the Budget Committee to be held today and explain the financial policy of the Government in reply to the interpellations to be made by Dr. Gotaro Ogawa and others. The Prime Minister is expected to explain clearly the measures to be taken by the Government for the speedy expansion of Japan's fighting strength.

May Be Extended

If the physical condition of the Prime Minister does not allow him to be present at the plenary session of the Budget Committee, the interpellations by the committee will be postponed till Tuesday. Thus Tuesday's session is being looked forward to in all quarters concerned where they are anxious to see the close collaboration between the Government and the Diet concerning the deliberations on all the bills for the enactment of wartime special administrative measures and five other measures.

At today's session of the House of Peers, following the interpellation by Mr. Godo, Tsurukichi Maruyama of the Doseikai is expected to ask some questions concerning the fate of the Japanese citizens remaining in enemy countries. If time admits, Viscount Kiko Okcuchi will ask some questions following Mr. Godo, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

JOHORE SULTAN PRAISES RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Says British Were Never Able To Achieve What Japan Did in a Year

Domei

SHONAN, January 31.—Recalling the triumphant entry of Japanese Forces into Johore Bahru a year ago today, Sultan Ibrahim of Johore declared yesterday that his state has rapidly recovered its normal peacetime status and his subjects are giving wholehearted cooperation to the Japanese authorities, an unprecedented act which the British regime was never able to earn throughout its despotic period of rule.

This rapid recovery is almost unbelievable if the situation before the arrival of Japanese Forces is considered, the Sultan admitted. At that time, the Sultan pointed out, there was a pitiful scarcity of food and water in Johore Bahru while an endless stream of refugees from Singapore and other war-scarred areas aggravated this dire situation.

The Sultan proudly asserted that Johore Bahru has but one object in view to work diligently and march forward with Japan toward the creation of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

REICH HAILS 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER'S COMING TO POWER; FUEHRER SAYS AXIS WILL WIN

GOERING'S SPEECH

Reiterates Pledge to Crush Enemies by Superior Might

PAST EVENTS REVIEWED

Hitler Will Lead Germany on to Victory on Eastern Front, Says Marshal

(Special to the Nippon Times)

In a stirring speech delivered on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the coming into power of the National Socialist Government in Germany, Reich Marshal Hermann Goering reiterated Germany's determination to crush its enemies. In opening his speech he dealt with the heavy responsibility of the man who, after the first World War, led the German people into ruin.

The main crime, he said, of the German government prior to the collapse of 1918 will be recorded by history as consisting in the fact that the spirit and mentality of that disastrous leadership had already overshadowed the end of the first World War and that those guilty had already revealed themselves as responsible for the horrible end of the war.

Despite the hardest battle the German soldiers would never willingly have abandoned the sword, he said. The false promises from without as well as the cowardice of the then leaders of the state and the conditions within the country have been responsible for the collapse which had no military cause whatsoever. The situation at that time was indeed difficult although not as catastrophic as to render a capitulation necessary.

Faced Same Adversaries

The Reich Marshal then turned to the struggles, waged in the field of foreign affairs during the last 10 years. When the German Reich, favored by a young leadership, became strong and united again, it always fought the same adversaries. In mad shortsightedness the peoples of Europe did not recognize that Europe could exist only if a strong Germany formed its centre.

"The same enemies which we had fought within our people were surrounding us; the plutocracies, which means a system of exploiting the working people and Bolshevism, which means the annihilation of the people and its enslavement," Marshal Goering said.

The Reich Marshal pointed out that the only adversary with whom in the interior a dispute was bound to follow was Communism. Germany's fate depended upon which of the two ideologies would be victorious, that of destruction or that of construction. Today 10 years ago the fate of Germany was decided by the banner of upswing, of victory, of faith in the future: the Swastika was hoisted and not the Hammer and Sickle.

"Today we are fighting for the same things, only the struggle has taken on a different shape. I do not wish to say that the fight is more difficult today. At that time our fight was also exceedingly difficult although on a smaller scale," Marshal Goering declared.

Tells Significance of Fight

He continued: "This shows how important it is that the German armed forces are united and form a solid bloc of the National Socialist ideology. We shall then, be harder. The same as in the interior the Swastika flag will then be hoisted above the sign of slavery. This is the innermost significance of the present fight. When our enemies entertained the phantastic hope about an inner revolution in Germany this most decisive of all wars started. I need not recall the great battles and victories in Poland, Norway, Belgium, France, in the Balkans, on the seas and below the water. The German people believe that victories are a matter of course.

"Fate, however, does not easily make presents. At that time we believed that the war might soon be ended. It was very difficult and required hardness during the last winter that made us recognize that the first Soviet war against Finland was perhaps the cleverest and greatest camouflage in history. While Russia let some armies fight in Finland it had built up through-

(Continued on Page 2)

Reichsfuehrer Hitler

Marshal Goering

SOVIET ARMY FAILS TO TAKE STALINGRAD

10th Anniversary of Hitler's Rise to Power Finds German Morale High

The 10th anniversary of the coming into power of the National Socialist Party in Germany under Adolf Hitler finds the Swastika still waving over the ruins of Stalingrad, says a statement issued from German military quarters, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin dated January 30.

Describing the death struggle between the Reich and Red armies at Stalingrad, including the valiant stand of the German Army, and other engagements on the Eastern Front, the statement says:

(1) January 30, the 10th anniversary of the National Socialist rise to power, finds the Swastika still flying over the ruins of Stalingrad. The attacks of the Red Army in enormous numbers and wielding tremendous masses of arms, the hail of bullets and bursting shells, the unspeakable hardships and the murderous cold of Russia have alike been unable to break the superb morale of the Germans at Stalingrad. They are still engaged in terrific fighting with the ever-oncoming Red forces. The iron will of the Germans and their solid defense have frustrated the Red attempts to wrest Stalingrad back under orders of Premier Josef Stalin to do so at whatever cost by January 30. The Red Army came attacking in a powerful force of tanks on January 29 toward the German positions to the north and south of Stalingrad but was repulsed with heavy losses in both men and tanks.

(2) The Red attacks in the western part of Caucasus have become quite feeble on account of the severe damage they received in the last few days, so that the German-Rumanian allied forces have easily driven them back. Owing to the rise in temperature the roads had turned into a sea of mud both armies could not fully use heavy artillery. After beating back the small-scale attacks of the Soviets in the Kuban area and the area south of Manych, the Germans have continued their movements as scheduled. The German artillery force dealt a severe blow on the Red forces maneuvering for a large-scale offensive and put them to rout.

(3) On the southern bank of the River Don, forming the pivotal center of the Soviet winter counter-offensive, the Red forces suffered heavy-damage under the determined attack of the Germans. The Reich armored contingent destroyed seven enemy tanks and other units 15 more. The damage to the enemy infantry, artillery and hand-grenade units was particularly severe.

LEADER ISSUES STIRRING PROCLAMATION

National Socialism Said to Be Key to Germany's Future Peace and Security

Special to the Nippon Times

FROM THE REICHSFUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS:—In ten years since Fuehrer Adolf Hitler came into power to assume German leadership, the Reich has made phenomenal achievements in all fields while, since the outbreak of the European War, the German armed forces have scored victories wholly unprecedented in the annals of the world.

In a blood-stirring, emboldening proclamation issued on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of his accession to power, the German leader urged his men fighting tooth and nail on the ice-frozen fronts of the East and the people working in the roaring factories at home to carry on their battle which will promise them, in the end, happiness and a better universe.

In his opening remarks, the Fuehrer referred to the day, on which ten years ago, he had accepted the responsibility for the leadership of the Reich from the hands of Reich President Field Marshal von Hindenburg. After a rapid survey of the inner political developments in Germany in the years following the World War, the Fuehrer dealt with the great achievements in all fields of public life, which Germany would have been only too glad to continue, had it not been for the envy of her enemies, the Fuehrer stated.

"It is only today, however," the Fuehrer continued, "that we fully realize that Bolshevism for twenty years had pursued the aim of invading Europe as at the time of the migration of the nations, of destroying its civilization and of enslaving her inhabitants and leading them away into the Siberian tundras. Which country, except Germany, could have opposed this danger? If since 1941 the largest part of Europe and Germany are united in the fight against the dangers of the East, this was only possible because in 1933 Germany had been given the political, moral and material means of carrying on a fight which today is deciding the fate of the world.

Had 2 Choices

"As in 1933, Germany had only two possibilities, either the victory of the National Socialist revolution and a carefully planned reconstruction of the Reich, or the Bolshevist revolt, entailing wholesale destruction and enslavement. We are again facing this alternative today: either Germany, the German armed forces and the nations allied with us remain victorious in Europe, or the destructive wave of Bolshevism will crush the continent as it has already crushed Russia.

"When in 1939 France and England declared war upon Germany without any reason and thus brought about the second World War, they unconsciously achieved one good thing, namely to start the greatest struggle of history at the moment the Reich had reached the peak of its strength. This fight, as we know today, had long been decided upon by the rulers of the Kremlin and would only have become more difficult with every passing year.

"Before the greatness of this gigantic struggle all other events fade into nothingness. Several thousand years of human endeavour would have been in vain. Chaos would replace the first continent of the world and unimaginable barbarism, its civilization. Whatever we achieved in the economic, cultural and political field since 1933 therefore, must in spite of its greatness recede into the background when compared to the task we are facing today. If National Socialism had created nothing else than what it already accomplished, it would already be one of the most tremendous phenomena of world history, but Europe would be lost just the same. No, the marvelous development of our movement from the few adherents of the early days until the time National Socialism came into power and until today can only be understood as an expression of the will of Providence, to enable the German people and Europe to meet successfully the greatest menace of all time. It is up to us, therefore, to realise the meaning of this war and to carry on the fight that was forced upon us till this continent can be considered as definitely saved.

"Whatever hardships we may encounter do not matter in the least, if we consider what we would all have to suffer if the Bolshevist wave should smother our continent. In former times, German knights [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS FORCES SMASH TUNISIAN INVADERS

Italo-German Army Hurls Back Enemy at Numerous Points East of Atlas Range

SEVEN PLANES BAGGED

Montgomery Named to Aid Major-General Eisenhower in Mapping Campaigns

The Tunisian campaign situation is gradually turning in favor of the Axis forces, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated January 30.

Engagements of considerable scales took place on January 29 at a number of points to the east of the Atlas range in central Tunisia, in which the Italo-German forces are reported to have broken down enemy resistance and obtained further results.

The Axis forces, the dispatch says, occupied a height of much strategic importance in that area and although the enemy strove desperately to regain possession of it they were decimated and routed before the Axis line. The French rebels were also active in that area and apparently endeavoring to wrest back the mountain path leading to the height.

Another cable report says that the Anglo-American line in central Tunisia has been considerably reinforced by American troops. Another powerful detachment of Americans is said to have been concentrated in the Tunisia-Algeria border zone, in addition to a contingent of the British 1st Army. Impatient over the freezing of the campaign in that sector, Major-General Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the Anglo-American forces in North Africa, is planning a desperate break-through of the Qairwan-Pont du Sfax line to make the port of Susa at a blow. Thus a spectacular rearguard action of the Axis is developing in the southern part of Tunisia and the western part of Tripolitania. The advance unit of the British 8th Army is being repulsed at every turn and its progress checked.

A Cairo dispatch says that a contingent of the Montgomery Army has penetrated into Tunisia but no confirmation has been received. The coastline of western Tunisia seems completely to be in Axis hands. The Italo-Germans are offering stiff resistance to the incessant British attacks for the last three days at Pinda, about 50 kilometers west of Zuara.

Meanwhile, despite the foul weather, the Axis air force on January 29 carried out terrific attacks on various points in Algeria and Tunisia. A German air unit raided an enemy airdrome in northern Tunisia and destroyed on the ground seven enemy planes and damaged numerous others. The Anglo-American air force seems to have retaliated by raiding Sicily, Susa and Sfax.

A London report relayed from Stockholm to Domei under date of January 30 says that the British Government issued a communique the same day announcing the appointment of Lieutenant-General Bernard Montgomery, commander of the British 8th Army, as commander of the anti-Axis forces on the Tunisian front, to be placed under the command of Major-General Dwight Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF CABINET MEETS

Researchers Exhorted by Premier Tojo to Increase Production of War Goods

The first general session of the Scientific and Technological Research Council of the Cabinet was held Saturday afternoon at the Premier's official residence in the presence of more than 300 leading government officials and council members, including Viscount Dr. Tadashiro Inouye, President of the Board of Technology and concurrently Vice-Chairman of the Council.

The meeting was opened with a written address by Premier Hideki Tojo, which was read by Viscount Inouye.

It is recalled that the newly-created council is charged with exhaustive scientific and technological research and investigation into important branches of the nation's industry, including machinery, shipbuilding, electricity, applied chemistry, agriculture, forestry, fishery, aeronautics, as well as cardinal materials and raw materials necessary for promoting such industries.

The gist of Premier Tojo's address at the session follows:

"At this time when the total power of the Empire is being concentrated solely on strengthening the fighting strength of the country in the midst of an unprecedentedly great war, I believe it most urgent to foster positively and thoroughly studies and researches in various branches of science and technology, thereby contributing to a large-scale expansion of wartime productivity.

"The establishment of the scientific and Technological Research Council within the Cabinet in response to the demand of the times is certainly significant.

"To make the best use of the present council, traditional sectionalism of Japan's scientific and technological circles must be speedily dispensed with. This point must be fully taken into consideration in the future activities of the council so that its functions may be fully and efficiently executed.

"I hope that the present council will always respond to the requirements of the nation so that it will contribute to the progress of science and technology."

Burmese Jubilant Over Tojo's Speech

(Continued From Page 1)

"In 1921, an independence movement was started by some students and subsequently, Bahan University, exclusively for the people of Burma, was established in Rangoon. I was appointed professor of the university and continued to advocate the principle of 'Dobama' for seven years.

"Since I left the university and up to the present, I have continued my anti-British political campaign as a member of the Thakin Party. Mine was a life of a long continued strife against British tyranny.

"At last, Japan, the leader nation of East Asia, has given us light. According to the doctrine of exoteric Buddhism, Buddha is to be reborn in 15 or 16 years. However, the reconstruction of Burma will not be realized by the power of Buddha. It has been materialized simply by the power of Japan, a country of Bushido."

Legation Staff Interned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 30.—A report from Santiago states that the Chilean Government, beginning Saturday, interned all the staff members of the Japanese Legation there in the compound of the legation, including the Japanese Minister, cutting their telephone service off at the same time.

A cavalry unit is now keeping a vigilant watch over the inmates of the Japanese Legation.

The Chilean Government, at the same time, has temporarily cancelled the right of naturalization to the Japanese, German, and Italian residents in the country.

People to Be Given New Clothing Tickets Valid for Two Years

The issuance of new clothing tickets, valid for two years beginning February 1, was formally announced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, according to Domei. Like the tickets issued last year, they are of two kinds, the A-class ticket containing 160 points and the B-class ticket comprising 80 points. However, it was pointed out that all the numerals on the ticket will be one instead of one, two and five as formerly. The Ministry also announced that the old tickets can be used for another year.

Press Comments

Sunday, January 31

YOMIURI-HOCHI—India's Place in the British Empire

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Truth Disclosed of "Historical Conference"

India's Place in the British Empire

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The public promise made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo for the independence of Burma and his expression of sympathy to the leaders and people of Burma have constituted the biggest bombing attack on the British forces agitating on the Indo-Burmese border.

The people of India are still engaged in a death struggle for their independence and this is the reason why the British are agitating. The British themselves are saying that their border operations are part of the 1943 counter-offensive promised by the Anglo-American camp, while to wrest back Burma is their chief signboard for the present. The truth is, however, that their chief concern is to prevent India itself from gaining the independence it is struggling for. The British fear the anti-British movement among the Indian people, not because they estimate its efficacy highly but because they fear that disturbance of the British order in India would undermine the foundations of the British Empire's fighting strength as a whole.

In the previous Great War, India served the British cause by contributing 1,457,000 men and £130,000,000 worth of materials but what it received in return was only bitter gall of broken promises. The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, on the outbreak of the European War, summoned the political leaders of India to ask for their cooperation but his appeal was coldly received, as is well known. On the other hand, the capacity of India to contribute to the fighting strength of Britain is far greater now than on the previous occasion. Herein lies the bitter perplexity of the British.

The first point which deserves attention in regard to the place of India in the British Empire is its strategic position. A glance at the map will show one its central position in regard to Australia. West Asia, North Africa and South Africa. Not only geographically, but also in the matter of human resources, its importance cannot be overestimated, with a population of 390,000,000, or more than 17 times the population of all the former British colonies in Asia combined, including Australia.

Secondly, the armament of India itself has increased. Whereas before the war the Indian Army numbered 230,000, of whom 47,000 were British, it has increased to three times that size, or 750,000. Its air force has also been increased from three regiments to five. Of that armed strength, 180,000 or more have been sent to West Asia, North Africa and other fronts overseas. Some 200,000 or more troops of the Bengal-Assam and Madras military districts have been assigned to fight the Japanese. Strong fortifications have been built along the coast of Madras for the defense of the mouth of the Ganges and Ceylon. The Bengal artillery and the air force of the Deccan plains have also been arrayed against the possible attackers. It should not be overlooked that strenuous efforts have also been made to strengthen its naval force, which previously consisted merely of five coastal defense ships based at Trincomalee, Ceylon.

The third factor is the economic and industrial development of India. India now has the greatest iron and steel plant in the British Empire, the second largest in the world. The country is capable of producing 90 per cent of the arms needed by the Indian Army. It was able to turn out 50 per cent of the 40,000 items of modern military equipment and all the rifles, machine-guns and cannon that it needs besides supplies to Malaya, Burma (before their capture by the Japanese) and to Australia, but now its productive capacity is much greater. Its iron and steel production has been increased since the pre-war period by 42 per cent, pig iron by 24 per cent, coal by 7 per cent and its cotton consumption has been increased by 37 per cent.

Although from the economic point of view India can no longer be called the "brightest jewel in the British Crown," its political and moral significance is much that the country may still be regarded as the greatest pillar of the Empire. A British Empire without India would be quite empty. This is the principal reason for Britain's anxiety to defend India and correspondingly the great importance of our operations against the British in India.

Truth Disclosed of "Historical Conference"

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It seems that democracy always carries about with itself "conferences" and "meetings." It is still fresh in our memory that prior to the outbreak of the present War, the British Prime Minister Chamberlain made himself a laughing stock of the world, making much fuss about nothing at the repeated meetings with Reichsfuehrer Hitler. The 10-day meeting recently held between President Roosevelt of the United States and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain at Casablanca, we are certain, will add another record to the history of the "conference politics" of the Anglo-American nations.

By "another record" we do not mean a record of their success, but a record of their helplessness as well as of their efforts exerted to no purpose, exactly as it was the case with the three previous talks between Roosevelt and Churchill.

In the press interview given at Washington on January 24, Roosevelt said that the recent meeting with Churchill at Casablanca will be remembered in the future as a "conference of securing the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers." He added that "my meeting with Churchill at Casablanca has no parallel in the world history." We agree with him that there have never been any conferences like it. We mean that no leaders of big nations have been so insane as Roosevelt and Churchill as to talk about beforehand the "unconditional surrender of the enemy" against which they have no chance of victory whatsoever.

But, it is not Roosevelt and Churchill only, but all the journalists of the Anglo-Saxon nations appear to have lost their healthy judgment and the power of reasoning. They are discussing in earnest their policy toward the Axis Powers upon restoration of peace. They are discussing how to dispose of the Axis Powers at the end of the present war.

The United States, while warning its people against only optimism against Japan and advising them to "Remember Pearl Harber," is dreaming the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers. The Anglo-Americans are, it appears, entirely deprived of common sense and any power of correct judgment. They had better "Remember Pearl Harbor" as the peal of a bell telling the end of the United States and of the the British Empire.

The fact stated above, meanwhile, reminds us our duty to clearly grasp the inhuman nature of the Anglo-American nations with which we are now fighting. The Anglo-Saxons are devils in human disguise. We must always bear in minds the fact that they are already talking about the unconditional surrender of the Axis. We must note in the self-conceited manner of our enemy, their strong will to fight to the last and renew our resolution never to lay down arms until our enemy is pinned to the ground and give up resistance.

The dream of the Anglo-American nations for world supremacy is founded on their Imperialism, which can be realized only in the world where capitalists and democracy go hand in hand. They must know that capitalism and democracy are already on the brink of decay and corruption. The Anglo-Americans therefore, are dreaming a day dream. We cannot but pity them for their failure to obtain the co-operation of Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union, nor can help pitying them for the humiliating attitude in which they are admiring Chiang Kai-shek as one of the great heroes of the present day.

WAGE RATES DETERMINED

Domei

RANGOON, January 30.—Burmese, Indian and Chinese workers under Japanese employment will be given special scale allowances within 100 per cent of their original wages as from February 1, for working during air raids, it was decided by the Japanese Military Administration in Burma.

Simultaneously a registration system will be introduced for workers to whom goods are to be distributed at low cost.

GOERING COMMENDS FUEHRER'S SUCCESS

(Continued From Page 1)

out the last 15 years the greatest armament ever produced by any people. Although enslaved, the entire industry of this huge country was working for one sole objective only.

Asks What Is Europe to Russia?

"The consequence of our battles was that the focus was on the following arms: tanks and anti-tank guns, planes and anti-aircraft defence. In the new Polish territory which we had to leave to Russia, the Bolshevists had started to construct nearly 1,000 airfields. All this gave us much food for thought. What after all is Europe to Russia? If we take a look at the globe and compared Europe with this huge Russian territory we ask whether we are entitled to call ourselves an entire continent of ourselves.

"This question was replied to by a Russian officer who was closely related to Stalin. He said that at best Europe is a Russian province, a conglomeration of numerous states fighting amongst each other. The Germans closed the door to Europe to Russia. Everything else means nothing to Russia. If they conquer Germany they hold Europe.

"Whether in this Europe there are allies or friends or neutrals or states hostile to us, all of them must realize, and they know it too, that if Germany were to break down the Russians would not come to a standstill out of sheer respect for the Swedish or Swiss or any other neutrality. At that very moment Bolshevism would have raced across Europe up to its last point.

Only a Jumping Board

"Later on they will say what they know already today: For Bolshevism Europe is only a jumping board and for Russia she is only a province. Both, however, only if there are no German people and no German army. As long as these exist Europe is to Bolshevism the greatest danger, a rock on which this wave of blood will break. Molotov once permitted us to see that a good understanding might result in future in Germany if we were to close our eyes during the second Russian attack on Finland. Apart from this the Bolshevists would immediately pass on to the Swedish ore district and would have secured an ice-free harbor which they always wanted most urgently.

"From the other side they intended to declare Rumania their sphere of influence. Their intention was to pocket the Rumanian oil fields and to penetrate the Balkans from Rumania via Bulgaria thus appearing as the liberators of all the Slavs. The Bolshevists always appear behind a mask. One time they are pan-Slavs and on other occasions they are Bolshevists. A gradual progress was to be made on the right and on the left wing. If once Bolshevism is in the flank and at the back of Germany, it is also in Europe's rear.

"Now, my comrades-in-arms, whether field marshal or recruit, I ask you to consider the position in which the Fuehrer found himself when with his political genius he clearly recognized the deadly danger. He was facing the most difficult decision of his life and also historically by far the most important one. It was no easy matter for him to lead the German people into this fight. With his far-sightedness and his political and strategical genius he realized that this would be the heaviest of all battles, deciding on the existence or downfall of the Occident.

"History will have to admit that the only decision of real importance to the Occident was the decision to stem the Bolshevist wave of blood and terror and to destroy at last what sooner or later would have to be destroyed. On June 22, 1941, the greatest, historically most important but also bravest decision a strong man was ever called upon to make was reached.

"Fate has put the German people, going from victory to victory, to an acid test. It was not the enemy, but the elements which were against us. The Russian winter had come over us with unimaginable strength. But in spite of all difficulties the Fuehrer held the Eastern front with iron determination. From his genius and will power the German Army will derive the strength of setting out again in the gradually lengthening days and of throwing the enemy back again in battle after battle."

HITLER PROMISES VICTORY FOR AXIS

(Continued From Page 1)

ed far and wide in order to fight for the ideal of their faith. Today our soldiers are fighting in the endless spaces of the east in order to save Europe from destruction. Every single human life that is sacrificed in this struggle will save the lives of countless future generations.

"For as long as I thought it at all possible, I again and again offered my hand to the rest of the world for a reconciliation. In June, 1940, after my last peace offer had been rejected, it became obvious, that any repetition of such an offer would only be explained as weakness, because the war-mongers, responsible for this war, do not want peace under any circumstances. The alliance of international capitalism and Bolshevism is not at all as unnatural as it might seem, because the driving force of both is the people which, for thousands of years, has exerted its evil influence upon mankind. Today, as of old, the international Jewry is the "ferment of the decomposition of nations and countries" and will continue to play this role until the nations find the strength of ridding themselves from this pest.

"In these exceptional times we cannot expect that Providence will hand away victory for the asking. Every individual and every people is weighed and all must fall who are found too light. On September 1, 1939, I already declared therefore, that no matter what might come, neither time nor the armed force could defeat the German nation.

"The ten years that lie behind us are therefore not only marked by tremendous achievements in all fields of peaceful work, cultural and social progress, but also by military deeds of unique greatness. The victories, the German armed forces and their allies have won so far in this war, are unparalleled in history.

"Realizing that in this war there can be no victors and vanquished but only survivors and those utterly destroyed, the National Socialist State will carry on the fight with the same fanaticism which inspired the National Socialist movement from the moment it began to gain power in Germany. Already during the last winter the Jewish leaders of the plutocracies were overjoyed at what seemed to them the inevitable collapse of the German armed forces. Things have turned out differently. They may entertain the same hopes for this winter, but they will find out that the strength of the National Socialist ideas is greater than that of their wishes. These ideas will weld the German people the more strongly together, the longer the war lasts. We shall see to it that everybody shall do his duty and shall carry on this fight until at the end of it we shall reach another January 30, namely a decisive victory.

Filled With Gratitude

"If today I am looking back on the peaceful achievements of the past ten years, I am filled with the feeling of deepest gratitude towards all those who, as my collaborators, had so important a share in this work. No less however, I must thank the millions of unknown German men and women who in factories and offices, on farms and in the innumerable institutions of our public and private life contributed their industriousness and their faculties. Since September 1, 1939, this gratitude must in the first place be expressed to our soldiers, to the marshals, admirals, generals and officers, and especially to the hundreds of thousands and millions of unknown non-commissioned officers and soldiers. History will not deny its laurels to the glorious deeds of our army, navy and air forces. What the unknown soldier has to go through, however, can hardly be justly appreciated, neither by the present nor by the future. What our soldiers accomplish from the Arctic North to the African desert, from the Atlantic Ocean to the endlessness of the East, and from the Aegean to Stalingrad forms an epic that will be remembered after thousands of years.

"Honor demands that the home country show itself worthy of these unique achievements. The total effort of our nation must still be increased. The heroic fight of our soldiers on the Volga must inspire everybody to do his utmost in the struggle for Germany's freedom and for the future of our nation and, in a broader sense, for the preservation of our entire continent.

"The guidance of the home country is the duty of the National Socialist Party. It was the will of our enemies to menace peaceful towns and villages through cruel destruction. Already it is evident, however, that they can only destrey houses or human beings, but not the spirit that inspires them. What was still unknown to many German men and women at the beginning of this war has now become obvious: the fight which was forced upon us by the same enemies as in 1914, will decide the existence or the annihilation of our nation.

"Justice will be done by the Almighty. Without ever losing courage, we must spare no pains to preserve the life of our nation for the future. Ultimately the great hour will come in this fight, in which our nation will be freed from its enemies. New life will blossom forth from the sacrifices of our dead and from the ruins of our towns and villages and continue the work for the state in which we believe and for which we are fighting and working—the Germanic state of the German nation, the eternal homestead of all men and women of our people, the National Socialist Greater German Reich.

"For all times it will possess that strength which is necessary in order to protect the European community of nations against the dangers of the East. Beyond that, however, the Greater German Reich and its allied nations will still have to secure those spaces which are indispensable for the maintenance of the material existence of these nations.

Former Japanese Internee Reveals British Cruelty in Burma and India

Suffered From Poor Food, Cold During Internment In Rangoon; Many Inmates Succumb in New Delhi Camp

Domei

RANGOON, January 27.—New revelations of typical British brutality shown toward Japanese civilian internees in Burma and India were made today by Torataro Mukai, a resident of Burma for over 30 years.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the current war, Mr. Mukai was thrown into a concentration camp at Insein, in the suburbs of Rangoon. He was later transferred to New Delhi, where he remained until he was able to return to Japan last October aboard the Japanese exchange vessel, Tatsuta Maru.

Mr. Mukai revealed that he and 70 other Japanese nationals were arrested on December 8, 1941 and forcibly dispatched to a camp at Insein, where they remained for approximately eight days. He declared that the food they received could not have cost the British authorities more than ten cents a day per person. The principal food was rice with few side dishes which the internees prepared themselves.

The unrefined oil and salt with which the meager vegetables were often cooked made the dinners almost unpalatable, Mr. Mukai charged, adding, they were never served with sugar, meat or fish.

Suffered From Cold

Although the nights in Burma are extremely cold, the Japanese refugees were given only two blankets each and request for additional coverings on humanitarian grounds was flatly refused, Mr. Mukai revealed. He continued that most of the Japanese failed to receive any receipt for their belongings which were confiscated by the British authorities.

In New Delhi, he asserted, a single lavatory had been provided for 3,000 inmates while the distance to it from the shelters was so great that many Japanese fell victim to sun-stroke. Epidemics of many tropical diseases also resulted from this physical inconvenience, he added.

Life of the weak, young and elderly internees was constantly menaced by the foul condition of air within the shelters and many were put to forced labor during their miserable camp life. In spite of the prolific cases of illness among the unfortunate internees, Mr. Mukai indicated that there was a gross lack of medical facilities which caused more than 70 deaths up to August 6, 1942.

He revealed that among the victims was the 70 year-old, Gohei Yanai, who had lived in Burma for more than 30 years. Due to his advanced age, Mr. Yanai was constantly afflicted by diarrhea for which he failed to receive adequate treatment. As his case took a serious turn, the British officers belatedly transferred the aged sufferer to a hospital outside the camp grounds. Although his condition still remained serious, he was discharged after a few days thereby sealing his fate. He finally died on August 6 despite every effort of his fellow internees to save him.

Mr. Mukai surmised that Mr. Yanai's belated transfer to a hospital was merely a British gesture to quiet the repeated appeals and warnings of Japanese internees, and declared that the British camp officials violated the most elementary tenets of humanitarianism by discharging the deceased before his life was out of danger.

Ironically, Mr. Yanai was to have been one of the 720 repatriates who were selected to return to Japan on the first exchange ship, Mr. Mukai commented, adding that what little belongings the deceased possessed were completely confiscated by the British authorities on the ground he left no immediate relatives in the concentration camp.

SINO-FRENCH PARLEY IS WATCHED BY F.I.C.

New Era in Relations With Nanking Predicted by Japanese Authorities

Domei

HANOI, January 30.—The French Indo-China authorities are paying strict attention to press advices from Shanghai regarding the recent parley there between Henri Cosme, French Ambassador to China, and Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government, it was learned here today.

These authorities have been closely watching the attitude of Vichy toward the National Government following the recent decision of Japan and Italy to retrocede their concessions to China as well as to relinquish their extraterritorial rights there.

It also was revealed that these authorities have telegraphed Ambassador Cosme inquiring about the recent interview between the French Ambassador and the Chinese Foreign Minister.

Meanwhile, it was indicated that Japanese authorities in French Indo-China are predicting a new era in Sino-French relations if the rumored interview is true.

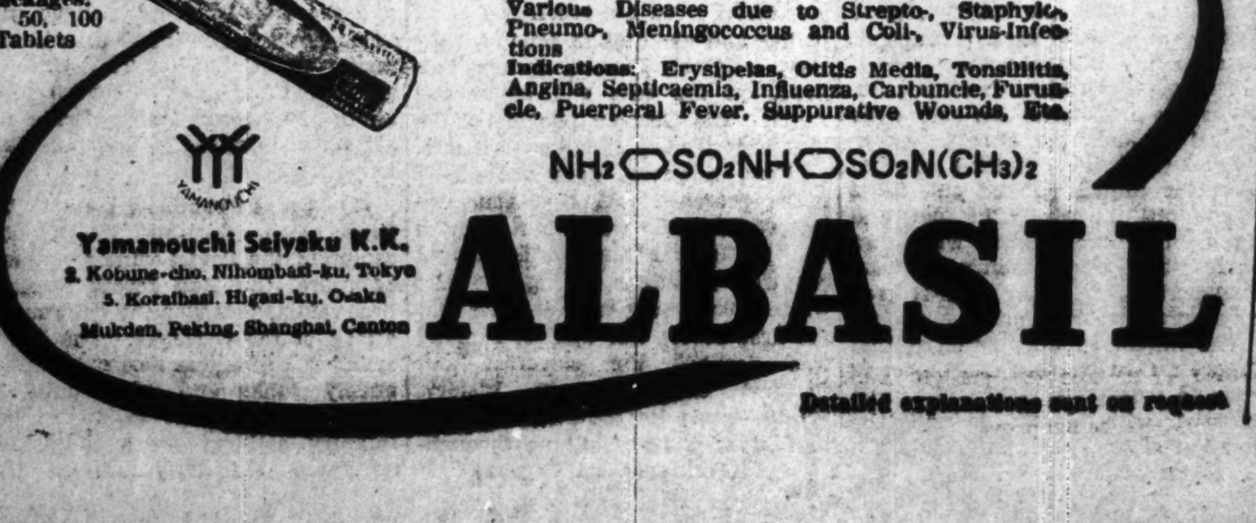
These sources further believe that the historic interview signifies recognition of the real strength of the National Government of China as well as its desire to offer positive cooperation in the establishment of a Greater East Asia.

KURIYAMA FOR HANOI

Domei

SAIGON, January 30.—Shigeru Kuriyama, Japanese Minister in French Indo-China, who has been on an inspection trip throughout the Cambodia region in Southern French Indo-China, today entrained here for Hanoi.

Meanwhile, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, who has been inspecting Laos and its vicinity, is scheduled to return to Hanoi on about February 4, it was revealed.



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TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1943

The Comedy of Casablanca

The two foremost "comedians" of the world, Roosevelt and Churchill, have appeared in a number of interesting comedies in the past. The most recent was the just ended comedy of Casablanca. That this particular comedy was enacted on a stage set up in the African desert was a unique idea indeed.

It is still fresh in our memory that Roosevelt and Churchill held a conference on the Atlantic, the product of which was the infamous Atlantic Charter. Britain's vaunted "unsinkable" battleship the Prince of Wales, aboard which they met, was later sent to a watery grave in the Malai sea. And what has become of the Atlantic Charter—the poisonous Anglo-American imperialistic concoction nicely wrapped up in an alluring package entitled, "the establishment of a New World Order"? Nobody seems to have heard about the aftermath of it. It has virtually had no effect upon the present World War on which the Anglo-American destiny is staked. It has simply enabled Londoners in air-raid shelters and curious Yankees to kill their time.

Contrary to the Anglo-American propaganda that two more "stars," Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek would participate in the Casablanca talks, only two players appeared before the world's audience when the curtain was raised. Anyone would know that a man of Stalin's calibre would not come out all the way to Africa to take part in the "comedy of the desert." Especially so as the British and American government leaders have had no sincerity in the Casablanca conference from the beginning although they camouflaged their stand by declaring that they decided at the conference to supply the Soviet Union and Chungking with as much arms and ammunition as possible in the future. In other words, the Casablanca talks contributed nothing tangible to the promotion of the existing relations between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union or with Chungking.

It may be interesting to recall in this connection an episode surrounding the Moscow conference in August, 1942. At that time Churchill, noticing the extremely pessimistic views on the future war situation entertained by Stalin, is said to have declared: "We need not worry about the future war situation. You see there are three essential things to win the war, and luckily we have all of them. They are 'blood,' 'money,' and 'patience.' The Russians are offering blood, the Americans money, and we Britishers our patience."

Of course, this may have been apochryphal but incidentally it aptly describes the present unfavorable relations among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, although the Soviets have paid tremendous sacrifices in the German-Soviet War during the year and a half since its outbreak, neither the United States nor Britain has rendered them any positive assistance with the exception of a small amount of war supplies. What about the formation of a second front on the European continent which has constantly been demanded of the Anglo-American leaders by Stalin? They did not even touch on this particular problem at the Casablanca parley although they reiterated their promise to send more commodities. We have a saying in Japan, "Another person's pains can be endured even for three years (meaning a fairly long number of years)." The United States and Britain are putting this saying into practice.

Chiang Kai-shek's non-participation in the conference is clear evidence that he cannot believe in the precarious Anglo-American policy. It is reported that Churchill and Roosevelt agreed at Casablanca to carry on the present war until Japan, Germany and Italy are "brought to their knees." This agreement of views has not dispelled Chungking's anxiety in the least, for Roosevelt and Churchill did not give any guarantee whatsoever to China in this war. In fact they did not say a word about the importance of respecting China's sovereignty. As long as such a fear remains unsolved, Chiang Kai-shek can never join the Anglo-American parley.

It is true that the precarious internal condition in Chungking rendered it difficult for Chiang Kai-shek to visit Casablanca, but a still greater reason for his non-participation in the talks was the absence of any prospect of its ultimate success. Thus the Casablanca parley has only served to divulge the fundamental difference of views among the Anglo-American, Soviet and Chungking leaders.

The Anglo-American propaganda that a complete accord of views was reached between General Charles de Gaulle and General Henri Giraud and that this was a fruit of the recent talks only indicates the ever-growing Anglo-American conflict in North Africa, for we cannot comprehend why the chief of a state and the prime minister of a nation have had to come all the way to Casablanca to hold a discussion. The present trouble in North Africa outwardly may appear to be a mere rivalry between de Gaulle and Giraud, but actually it is a serious conflict of the Anglo-American imperialistic aggressive policies against Africa. Consequently, the mere holding of a conference or two cannot be expected to settle this knotty problem. It is no exaggeration to say that it is a serious strife between American imperialism which aims at dominating the world and the "great" British Empire. It is, therefore, obvious that along with the development of the North African war situation, the struggle will inevitably be expanded and intensified. The situation may be likened to that of two robbers sneaking into somebody's vacant house and quarreling over the share of their loot. The quarrel will not end unless they fight to determine their share with drawn daggers.

It is indeed ridiculous that the Anglo-American comedy in the desert, though it may have originally been intended to fool their own people as well as the rest of the world, has pitiably and miserably unmasked the scenes behind the stage instead of patching up the present ugly situation.

The two "great comedians" themselves perhaps may not mind what happens, but surely the day will come when the peoples of the United States and Britain will be woefully disappointed. Intelligent Americans and Britishers may do well to act now before it is too late to avoid the folly of falling into the bottomless abyss by dancing to the tune of the "comic players." They should know that tragedy is hidden behind the comic performance in the desert.

A Year Ago Today

Feb. 1, 1942

From Our Own Files

A powerful unit of the Imperial Army at daybreak on January 27 succeeded in landing at a point near Pemangkat on the northern tip of the western part of Dutch Borneo, and continuing the push at once to Sambas, a strategic point inland, the Japanese troops at 3 p.m. completed the occupation of the town, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

• • •

An Imperial Army Unit proceeding southward via Siruas from Kuching in British Borneo smashed through the enemy defense near Sangouw and occupied the Redo airdrome, 22 kilometers southwest of Sangouw, states a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

• • •

An Imperial Navy Air Unit on January 27 and 28 bombed an enemy convoy at Padang, off Sumatra and scored direct hits on seven vessels, states an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued yesterday.

• • •

Powerful vanguard units of Japanese Forces operating on the west coast of Malaya yesterday occupied Pontian Kechil, about 40 kilometers west of Johore Bahru, reports Domei.

• • •

An Imperial Navy Air Unit on January 27 attacked Singapore in the face of terrific anti-aircraft gunfire and destroyed by bombing five enemy planes on the ground and damaged a number of others. It also demolished military establishments at the Singapore airdrome and wrecked an enemy vessel at anchor in the harbor, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters' communique of yesterday.

• • •

Mighty corps of the Japanese Force, operating along the central highway to Singapore, yesterday assumed complete control of Kulai, key enemy concentration base northwest of Johore Bahru, following a dauntless night assault carried out by the Japanese, reports Domei.

• • •

On the occasion of the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Fuehrer's accession to power, held before a demonstrative crowd of 10,000 assembled in the Sportpalast in Berlin, Chancellor Adolf Hitler expressed his deep sense of gratitude for the strength of Japan.

ENEMY'S FATAL WEAKNESS LIES IN DIFFERENCE OF INTERESTS

Churchill and Roosevelt Cunningly Plot to Drive Both Soviet Union and Germany to Their Downfall

By MASAJI NAGATO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

The Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa seemed at the outset to have met with some sort of success. Since then the battlefront has shifted to Tunisia where counter-attacks by the Axis forces became so fierce that the Anglo-American forces are now on the verge of a total breakdown.

According to Churchill's statement at a Parliamentary session, the originator of the invasion plan was said to be President Roosevelt himself. This may be as close to truth as can reasonably be surmised. Roosevelt often declared that by engaging the Axis Powers in so-called protracted warfare Anglo-American superiority could be made absolute. His assumption is that by this means sufficient time will be gained for them to perfect their wartime measures, and at the same time a consumptive war of gigantic proportions, extended for a long period, will be more beneficial to those who hold a wealth of resources and colossal productive powers. The Axis Powers would then eventually be driven to a tight corner. His assumption has been derived from the experience of the First European War. The objective situation of the present War is altogether different from the First War. The military superiority of the Axis Powers in the whole of Europe, coupled with the wonderful achievement of the Imperial Japanese Forces in exterminating the Anglo-American domination have completely overthrown the generalized strategy of Roosevelt.

However, protracted warfare is exactly what the Axis Powers are hoping for. That such a protracted war would be a more fatal burden to them is being proved by the events as fighting goes on.

Enormous Budget

America's budget for this year is said to amount to around $103,000,000,000, of which war expenditure alone will constitute $96,000,000,000. Considering the fact that the monthly war expenditure of America exceeded $5,500,000,000 last August, such an enormous figure for war expenditure this year will have a logical outcome. On the other hand, the annual income of the American people is estimated at $130,000,000,000. It is within reason to assume that should their budget exceed more than $100,000,000,000, their financial situation will become constrained all around. Naturally America will hold out for several years. But their actual war expenditure, since they adapted semi-wartime measures after the outbreak of the present European war, has been up to June, 1942, six or seven times more than the whole war expenditure during the last conflict.

No matter how much Roosevelt may brag about the amazing increase in the production of airplanes, ships and tanks, there is eventually a limit to such an increase of America's production of munitions.

Will the American people who have discarded the virile and simple spirit of the time of the country's foundation, and trod the easy path of a leading materialistic civilization forgetful of hardships in an atmosphere of extreme liberalism since the beginning of the twentieth century, be able to imagine themselves as involved in the execution of warfare to the extent of five years or even ten? They are engaged in a war which is meaningless to them, which has placed their national destiny at stake, and has entangled them in the problems of Asia and Europe, with which their peace and happiness have no direct, fundamental connection. Roosevelt himself, more than anybody else, has completely lost belief in these points. In other words, his dream of a protracted war is being dashed to pieces materially and spiritually.

Today, the Anglo-American plan for blockading Germany is being broken down through Germany's counter-blockade. Naval Secretary Knox's "forecast" that Japan will be made to surrender within three months of the war is provoking public derision and criticism. Today, America cannot turn the table in their favor facing a defeated situation. In America the nationwide outcry is for a positive attack as the only means to recover from their defeats. Existing conditions in and out of America have not permitted Roosevelt to remain idle by simply avoiding a decisive war on the pretext of perfecting war strength. Thus Roosevelt's positive attacks have been launched in the South Pacific and French North Africa. These offensives are more in the nature of a desperate measure resorted to under the pressure of the existing conditions than the first step in their protracted war. That the invasion of French North Africa, said to have emanated from Roosevelt, has rather been forced on them, trusting to good luck, which is being proven by the defeat of Anglo-American forces in Tunisia within the first month of their operations and their eventual admission of mistake.

Double Antagonism

Not only in military operations, but in the political fields as well antagonism between America and Britain has been evident through America's recognition of Admiral Darlan's regime and the British support of General De Gaulle. When Roosevelt dispatched the expeditionary force to Africa he was quite prepared to lessen British and French domination there in one way or another, so that it was a political move as well as militaristic. Comrades-at-arms as they are they will fiercely contest their plunder, for that is the weak point of Anglo-American relations.

The Soviet Union's frank expression of her displeasure against America's support of the Darlan regime is another illustration of the extremely delicate relationship among the three powers. Roosevelt and Churchill are showing off on every possible occasion the close cooperation of America, Britain and the Soviet Union. But it is plain that Roosevelt is averse to the overwhelming victory of the Soviet Union as can be gathered from the characteristics and tendencies of both nations. It has taken 16 years for America to recognize the present Soviet Government. Roosevelt and his clique of capitalists say that the rise or fall of the Soviet Union is outside their concern. Naturally, the American people do not hold sympathy with that nation. Roosevelt's policy is to let the Soviet Union fight Germany with all her might, and, if possible, drive both countries to their downfall. On this point Churchill agrees entirely.

There is a limit to the cooperation between the Soviets and the Anglo-Americans, which is absolutely unsurmountable.

Churchill until recently made it his business to regard the Soviet Union with a wary eye although he made a cordial call on Stalin in Moscow. He is hoping to use the Soviet Union as a shield against Germany. The German-Soviet front is for Britain, and therefore for America, a God-sent second battle-front. Churchill has been most faithful in supplying tanks and planes to the Soviets. Nonetheless Britain will shudder at the thought of a complete victory for the Soviets, for the tremendous "Red" domination will then surge over West Asia thence penetrating into India.

There lies in the so-called Anglo-Russian front a great problem which cannot be solved to the benefit of both. Churchill is coolly and carefully calculating to do his bit to a certain extent toward Roosevelt and Stalin and use them in turn to their utmost capacity to save the grave crisis which Britain is now facing. Roosevelt is bragging about America being the arsenal of all democratic countries, whereas Churchill, trying hard to make America the arsenal of Britain alone has almost succeeded. Roosevelt may not be so foolish as to overlook such an intention on the part of Churchill. He is not helping Britain desultorily. As compensation, he is helping himself to Britain's excess-fat, quite prepared to take over Britain's position in the world in the latter's days of decline.

Militarily and economically Canada may now be regarded as a state belonging to the United States. Australia and New Zealand are barely holding their defense line by the aid of the American navy and army. Australia's acceptance of American General McArthur as Commander-in-Chief of their Army is an indication of their desire for further strengthening of American assistance. Aside from this, American-Australian relations lie more closely tied than Australian relations with Britain. So long as Australia remains on the Anglo-American side and continues to fight against Japan, she is exposing herself to a far greater danger than Canada;

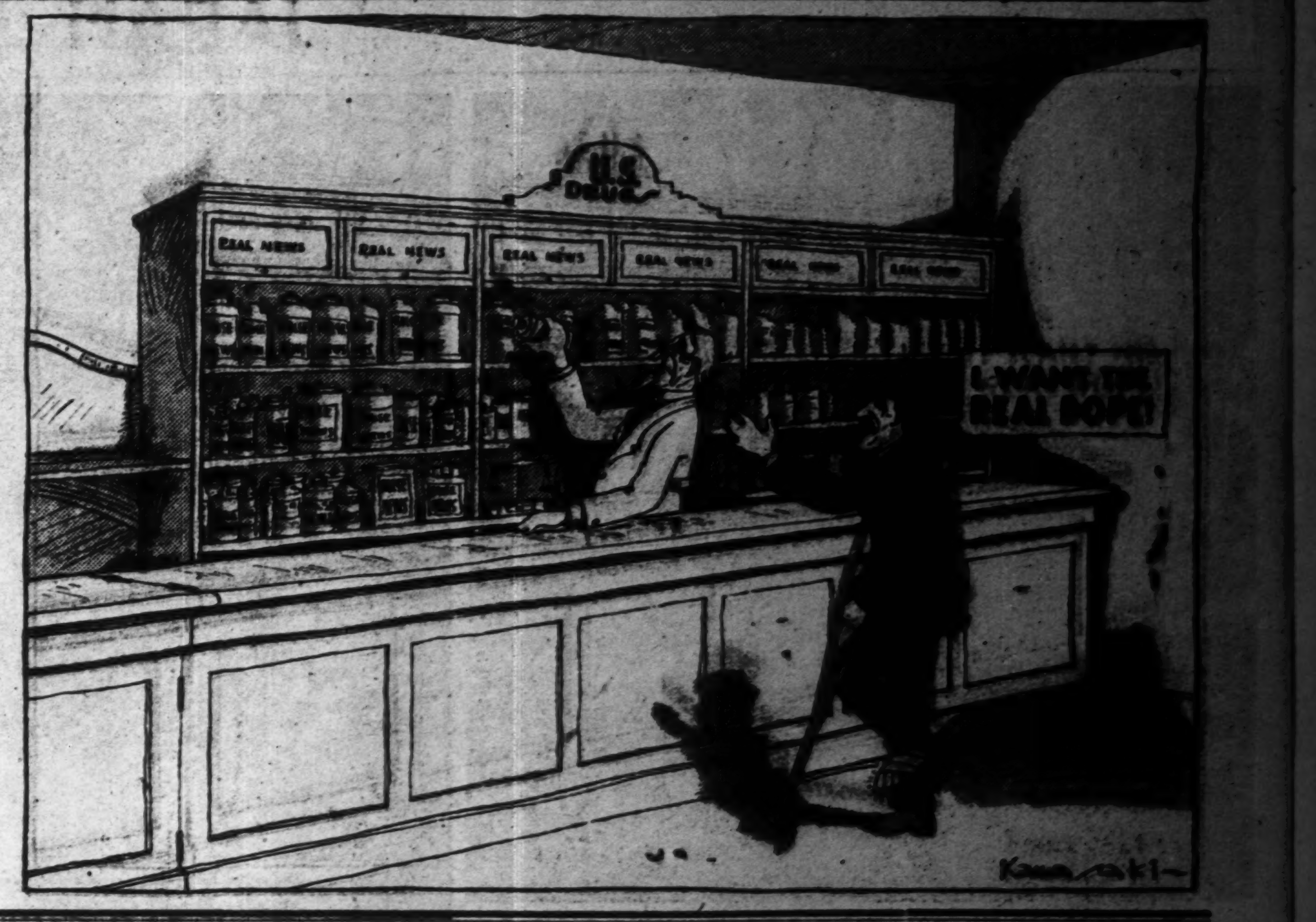
Important Political Move

British public opinion had it that the Darlan regime was a most important political move and could not be regarded as a mere war measure. The agreement concluded between Major-General Eisenhower, American commander-in-chief in Africa, and Admiral Darlan could not have been for war purposes alone. There must have been a dark motive behind it. On the other hand, Britain is significantly silent over America's increasing domination of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Perhaps Britain is realizing that the continual existence of these dominions in the present state cannot be accomplished without the aid of America. In the case of Canada, she has become practically a part of the United States at the outbreak of the European War. British public opinion failed to find cause for criticism in this connection.

The tripartite relation of America, Britain and the Soviet Union, the central powers of what they call "Allied countries" is in a precarious position due to their scheming to further their own interests, although at a glance they seem to be inseparable. America and Britain extremely worried that the Soviet Union might suddenly withdraw from their alliance, are contriving right and left to utilize the latter's fighting strength. America, regarding the downfall of the British Empire as the breaking down of their own first defensive line, naturally does not want to see the latter being trod under the German feet, although she would not welcome Britain's victorious emergence with America's full assistance, and in consequence a national strength surpassing that of America. Such a condition will be in the way of Roosevelt's infamous desire of world domination.

It will be seen that behind the banner of the war for freedom and democracy, they are trying to utilize one another for the sake of their own interests which decidedly do not coincide. It is literally a case of "having different dreams on the same bed." The so-called "Allied Countries" are not allied at all.

The American Sentiment



AIRCRAFT CARRIER COMMANDS POSITION OF STAR PERFORMER

Remarkable Progress in Aeronautics Places Mobile Air-Base in Exceedingly Important Role

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Taiyo)

An aircraft carrier is one of the new additions to modern warships. It can be said that this type of warship is the star performer as well as the base of naval strength in sea encounters. This is due to the remarkable progress made in aeronautics which enabled airplanes to play an exceedingly important role in naval operations.

An aircraft carrier is a mobile air-base on the high seas, designed to permit planes to co-ordinate effectively with the fleet. Its main function is to increase the fighting power of the fleet. For this reason, its responsibility is very heavy for it must immediately comply with any strategic maneuver regardless of weather, time or place.

At the time of the First World War an aircraft carrier was not in the practical stage of development but after the great naval battle off Jutland, instructive lessons were gained with regard to the full utilization of air strength. It was learned that a mobile air-base at sea was necessary because coordinated naval operations between the fleet and land-based aircraft were difficult and ineffective.

After the devastating blow dealt by our Wild Eagles at the very outset of the war on the mainstay of the United States Pacific Fleet anchored at Pearl Harbor, the crippled American navy tried to retaliate by calling to the forefront its newly created carrier squadrons to intensify its aerial and sea guerrilla warfares against our positions.

A flotilla of warships in which an aircraft carrier was included is the so-called carrier squadron of the United States navy. The latter divided this squadron into two classes; the reconnoitering carrier squadron which was composed of a medium aircraft carrier, 2 or 3 heavy cruisers and several destroyers; and the combat carrier squadron composed of a heavy aircraft carrier, 5 battleships and several light cruisers and destroyers. Thus, under these distributions, a single squadron became a striking carrier force and that unit, as a whole, corresponds to a task force. In other words, the central force was shifted from dreadnaughts to aircraft carriers. This was indeed a very unique piece of reshuffling by the Washington naval authorities, but this makeshift change did not readily tide over the difficulties that they were up against.

Main Strategy

The principal strategy of our enemy's carrier squadrons was to co-ordinate the operations of both the reconnoitering and the combat carrier squadrons during an attack on out bases, convoys or fleets. This is how they tried to carry out their strategy. First of all, as the sun sets, they dispatch their reconnoitering carrier squadron at a high speed of 30 knots towards its objective. Then, early the following morning before the sun rises, the carrier releases its bombers to complete the mission and, at the same time, the surface squadron reverses its course to withdraw at full speed for about three hours to a new position about 100 nautical miles to the rear. This position is to be the rendezvous point for the returning bombers.

Assuming that the distance between the point where the bombers were released from the carrier and its objective was 200 nautical miles, the distance between the rendezvous point and the objective would be 300 nautical miles. This means that the total flight distance to be covered by the bombers, after reaching its objective and the return flight to its carrier, would be 500 nautical miles. They considered that the distance between the rendezvous point and the objective to be a relatively safe distance to evade our planes' counter-attacks because a one-way flight of some 300 nautical miles must be covered by the retaliating planes before they can contact the fleet.

As the reconnoitering carrier squadron was advancing at a speed of 30 knots toward its objective the combat carrier squadron, in the meantime, would be bringing up the rear at an approximate speed of 19 knots. The latter squadron, by the following morning, would then have reached a position about 100 nautical miles back of the reconnoitering carrier squadron which was awaiting the return of its bombers from their mission. At this juncture, it releases its combat planes in order to support and protect the operations of the reconnoitering carrier which would be receiving the bombers. Moreover, the combat carrier also stands ready to send off its formation of bombers to the aid of the former if it should meet a formidable opposition either from the air or sea.

Challenges Counter-Attack

In this manner it challenges the counter-attack and should damage be inflicted on one of the opposition's surface vessel to cause it to drop its speed, the guns of the warships are trained on this one crippled craft. Our opponents refer to this strategy as the surface clash under supremacy of air.

A carrier must be capable of producing high speed so that it can quickly rejoin the main fleet, to increase the efficiency of the carrier's aircraft when alighting or taking off, and to be able to escape in the case of a surprise enemy attack. Those carriers of the United States navy sunk by our Imperial warships and airplanes were all capable of close to 34 knots.

The flight deck of the American carrier is so constructed as to enable it to perform three specific functions: Beginning from the bow, the runway deck is divided into three sections: the take-off runway, the check-up runway and the landing runway. Immediately after the plane has made its landing from the stern of the carrier, it is rolled to the center of the carrier or to the check-up runway where the plane is checked, refueled and reloaded with bombs and held in preparation for another take-off straight from the bow.

As there must be sufficient length for each section of the runway deck in order to perform its respective function efficiently, under the above procedure, an extension of even a foot more of the runway deck is desired by the Americans. At least 250 feet is required for each runway deck or a total of 750 feet. The U.S.S. Enterprise measured more than 800 feet long while the U.S.S. Saratoga, which was also sent to the bottom by our armed forces, was 850 feet long.

Rapidly Sunk

Due to the rapid rate at which their aircraft carriers are being sunk in the current war, American navalists believe that the more heavily armored and protected dreadnaughts would probably once again acquire their former position as the king of warships. They further speculate that so long as an exceedingly powerful land-based bomber, capable of carrying tons of super explosives and possessing a cruising range of several thousand nautical miles, doesn't make its appearance in the future to render both the dreadnaught and the carrier highly vulnerable to its attack, the dreadnaught would maintain a higher position than the carrier. Therefore, their conclusion is that the carrier will relinquish its present high position of the dreadnaught and the issue of a naval engagement would probably be decided by salvos from opposing dreadnaughts.

A view is also held by some American naval experts and construction engineers that since the life of aircraft carriers as the main strength of the fleet is rather short, their place will be replaced by land-based long distant bombers. In opposition to this view, another group maintains that such long distant bombers cannot be realized without first improving aircraft construction technique many, many times better than they are at present. Unquestionably, they continue, improvements in the present plane construction technique would be made but immediate, revolutionizing improvements cannot be accomplished in a day.

Vocation Books Ready

In order to give proper vocational guidance to graduates of the advanced classes in national schools, two volumes dealing with this subject have been completed through the efforts of the Dai-Nippon Vocational Guidance Association, reports the Asahi.

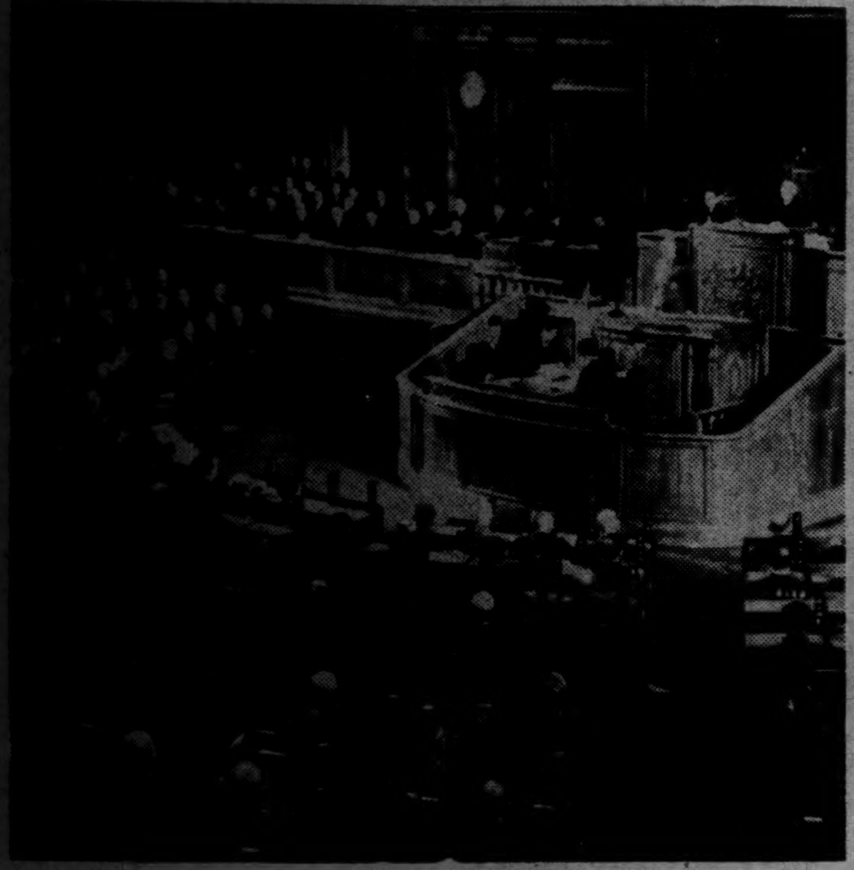
The first volume which is to be used as a text-book in the first year of the Senior Grade deals with such subjects as "Joy of Labor," "Various Fields of Occupation," "Place Where I Work," "I Am a Seaman," "Treasures Underground," "Women and Vocation," and "Boy Soldiers."

The second volume takes up more serious subjects such as "Mobilization of People," "Suitable Positions for Suitable Persons," "Efficiency and Personality," "Security of Work," "Vocation and Private Life," and ends with chapters on "At the Threshold of a Successful Career," and "Hakko Ichiu."

These volumes are intended to enhance the spirit of service to the nation, to give proper guidance in the choice of work and to increase the readers' yearning for further study.

Instructors for these courses will be given preliminary training sometime in February in every municipality and prefecture, adds the Asahi.

JAPAN MARCHES ON TO VICTORY



The present session of the Imperial Diet is entrusted with the supreme task of legislating laws which will ensure victory in the titanic conflict now raging throughout the world. The members of both houses who have shown themselves very capable in this capacity during last year are again displaying their foresight and ingenuity during the present session.

A banquet felicitating the Japan-Thai Cultural Agreement which is expected to have far-reaching effects on the cultural relations of both these countries was held at the Imperial Hotel recently. Present at the function was His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu.

The girls of Japan today probably appreciate more than their mothers the importance of exercise in the development of their bodies. Daintiness is not a quality which is admired by the fair sex today—rather it is the beauty which comes from healthful living and exercise.

The Hsinminhui or the New Citizens' Movement launched by President Wang Ching-wei meets at Peking. This body has been instrumental in leading China into paths which promise them a better mode of living than under the Chungking administration.

On the eve of the 10th anniversary of Hitler's accession to power, the people of Tokyo took part in a large rally which was inspired by the genuine commendation of the achievements of this great German leader who is now leading his people to a land where eternal peace will shine. Speaking at the meeting were many Japanese prominent in private and public life. The German message to the Japanese people was made by Minister Dr. Erich Boltze who spoke on behalf of the German Ambassador.

IMPORTANT PARLEY OPENS IN HSINKING

Prefectural Governors Discuss Defense and Productivity Problems of Manchoukuo

Domei

HSINKING, January 30.—For the purpose of establishing closer liaison between the central government and the local administration in executing Manchoukuo's mission of maintaining the defense in the north and as a supply base for Japanese industries, this year's first gubernatorial conference opened at the State Council from 9:15 o'clock this morning for three days.

Attending the conference were Premier Chang Ching-hui, all the Cabinet members, Director-General Rokuzo Takabe of the General Affairs Board, representatives of the Kwantung Army and the Concordia Society. Nineteen provincial governors and the Mayor of Hsinking.

The conference opened with an address by Premier Chang, following which the conference proceeded to the Imperial Palace where the provincial governors reported on conditions prevailing in their respective provinces.

Also Call on Umezu

The conferees thereafter paid a courtesy call on General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung army.

The afternoon session was devoted mostly to speeches by various ministers on basic policies, including that of Director-General Takabe, General Hsing Shih-lien, Minister of Public Peace, Yu Ching-yuan, Minister of People's Welfare, and Yen Chuan-fa, Minister of Justice.

In this connection, political observers here attach great importance to the gubernatorial meeting being of the opinion that, parallel with the 81st session of the Japanese Diet, both the Central Government administrators and provincial governors during the three-day session will arrive at concrete measures to increase agricultural and industrial outputs.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Thailand Celebrates 1st War Anniversary

Appropriate ceremonies commemorating the first anniversary of Thailand's participation in the War of Greater East Asia were observed in Tokyo and in Bangkok on January 25. On this occasion, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani called on T. Tawethikun, Charge d'Affaires of the Thai Embassy, to tender Japan's heartfelt gratitude for the close cooperation shown to Japan by Thailand and the valor with which the Thai forces fought during the past one year.

T. Tawethikun, in a stirring statement, hailed the ever-rising spirit of comradeship and cooperation between Japan and Thailand and declared that Thailand's participation in the sacred war was motivated by a resolute determination to eradicate the evils of Anglo-American influence in this part of the world. He added that the unity of the Asiatic races is the key to the salvation of Asia.

In Bangkok, Ko Ishii, Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy, visited Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan at the Foreign Office and tendered his congratulations.

Japan-F.I.C. Sign Trade Arrangement

A trade arrangement between French Indo-China and Japan for the current year based on the Franco-Japanese Agreement on tariff, trade and settlement of accounts was signed by Shigeru Kuriyama, secretary-general of the Japanese Embassy, and Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux at Saigon on January 25.

An understanding has been reached in regard to French Indo-China's supply of rice and corn to Japan. The supply of rice and corn for the current year will be undertaken on terms similar to those for last year's supply, except that in the current year appropriate improvements will be made in the process of delivery in accordance with the circumstances attending the harvesting, marketing, storage and the like. Negotiations are expected to be continued at Hanoi on the return of Governor-General Decoux to that city, this time in regard to commodities other than rice and corn.

Indians Observe 13th Independence Day

Indians throughout East Asia on January 26 observed the 13th Anniversary of the Indian Declaration of Independence by anti-British rallies and expressed their urgent desire to free themselves from the yoke of British tyranny.

A gigantic rally was held in Manila under the auspices of the Philippine branch of the Indian Independence League. In the course of the rally, all attending Indians stressed the necessity of gaining Indian independence as soon as possible. In Rangoon, anti-British meetings were also held. A congratulatory message from Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Executive of the Civil Administration, was read amidst enthusiastic applause.

Meanwhile, in a fiery message to the Indian people throughout East Asia, Rash Behari Bose, chairman of the Independence League in Bangkok declared that the time is drawing near when the Indian people will rise in arms to free themselves from the British yoke. Mr. Bose stated that with the Japanese Air Forces blasting various strategic British bases in India, and with the British experiencing difficulties in their defense of India, Britain's domination over India is fast nearing its end.

U.S. Confronted With Serious Shortages

With each day of the war, the United States sees one or more additions to the already long list of goods which are being rationed to the people. There exists an acute shortage of farm labor and the food situation is turning from bad to worse. Claude Wickard, chief of the United States Food Supply Board, warned President Roosevelt against the crisis of the country's food supply and demand condition. He further disclosed that the supply of food is far from being sufficient, and that in order to effect fair distribution, the extension of the rationing system to other foodstuff is necessary.

With a shortage of labor, the American authorities are attempting with ill success to induce the workers in the munitions industry to work harder. Their appeals for an increased output of munitions only have the effect of increasing the apathetic attitude of the workers. In other industries, much dissension is also evident. On January 26, 5,000 members of the Women's Apparel Manufacture Employes' Union, a branch of the American Federation of Labor went on strike as the result of the disharmonious termination of the negotiations for a raise in wages. The American Federation of Labor authorities predicted that the strike in New York will probably spread to other cities.

Meanwhile all daily papers have been ordered to limit their issues to five days a week to save paper and electric power.

More Chungking Troops Surrender

With the growing reliance of the Chinese people on the National Government of China since its declaration of war against the United States and Britain, the number of Chungking troops surrendering to the Japanese authorities is increasing daily. On January 24, approximately 450 irregular troops under the command of Chiang Cho-jan voluntarily surrendered to the Japanese military authorities in the Hongkong area and pledged their cooperation with the National Government of China. These troops had formerly been engaged in disturbing peace and order in the northern border area of Kowloon.

Meanwhile, General Wu Hua-wen, who had recently deserted Chungking, with 40,000 troops, sent a message to President Wang Ching-wei pledging allegiance to the National Government at Nanking and expressing his determination to help exterminate the United States, Britain, and the Chinese Communists.

India Faces Acute Food Crisis

The food problem in India is becoming extremely serious and there is danger of a major famine developing. The Indian government is seriously seeking a solution, as numerous Indians are on the brink of starvation. Because of the nation-wide scramble to stock foodstuffs, prices know no ceiling and it has become increasingly difficult for the poor to purchase necessities. Already there are severe shortages of wheat, rice, salt, sugar and oil, and because of the difficulty of distribution caused by a disabled transportation system the situation is growing worse.

In addition to the food shortage, inflation is also threatening India. Since the outbreak of the present war, currency circulation in India has been increased to three times that of the former amount while production has not at all advanced.

Casablanca Meeting Proves Disappointment

A ten-day meeting took place recently between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca, in French Morocco. Africa. However, deep disappointment over the results achieved at the meeting was evinced by both American and British newspapers. British papers found the foolhardy courage of Churchill and Roosevelt in undertaking the dangerous journey to Casablanca the only factor worthy of mention, especially in view of the fact that no definite decision was reached regarding the most important question.

A violent reaction has been also aroused in American political circles and the press because of the absence of Josef Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek at the conference.

Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, commenting on this meeting declared that whatever plans Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt might have worked out during their recent conferences, they are no more than mirages of the desert and will have no tangible bearing on the general war situation.

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